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John Gaps/The Associated Press

Kuwaiti refugees at a military checkpoint on the outskirts of Kuwait City on Tuesday. They were among a steady stream of people returning to the city.

Iraqi Strife Spreads, But U.S. Sees Hussein Loyalists Prevailing

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — U.S. officials said Tuesday that fighting had spread to about a dozen cities in southern Iraq but that President Saddam Hussein was rushing reinforcements to the region and probably would succeed in suppressing the rebellion.

Admiral Mike McConnell said that in some places heavy artillery and tanks were being used in fierce clashes between the Iraqi Army and insurgents.

U.S. military officials said violence had been reported in Basra, Iraq's second largest city, and in Hillah, An Nasiriya, Amara, Samawa, Kumayt, Diwaniyah, Qurnah, An Najuf, Qalat Salih, Knt and Karbala.

Admiral McConnell said he believed that forces loyal to Mr. Hussein were likely to prevail in the fighting — although it might take months — but warned that in turning his guns on rebellious Iraqis "he could be sowing the seeds of his own destruction."

He said that two brigades loyal to Mr. Hussein were moving south from Baghdad and were expected to join elements of the Iraqi Army already engaging the rebels.

But he added: "In the long term Saddam Hussein is going to find it difficult to maintain control over his nation. I think the people of the country over time are not going to be satisfied with that leadership."

The admiral said that he had "no direct evidence to link the Iranians" to the rebellion although the "attitude of the Tehran regime appears to be favorable to the Shiites."

He noted that Iraq is ruled by a Sunni Muslim minority but that the southern region is heavily populated by Shiites, who also form the majority in Iran.

Admiral McConnell said that fighting was dying down in some areas, including Basra, but that it had been particularly intense there and in An Nasiriya and An Najuf.

Major General Martin Brandtner of the U.S. Marines said that there were no plans for allied forces to intervene. "There is no motive on the U.S. side to assist anyone," he said.

A demarcation line separating allied and Iraqi forces should prevent any inadvertent contact between the two sides, even if the strife spills further southward, he said.

Marlin Fitzwater, the White House spokesman, said that "it's not clear to us what the purpose or extent of the fighting is."

"There does appear to be civilian and political disruptions in these cities," he said.

But, he added, "We don't intend to get involved" in Iraq's internal affairs.

Civil unrest, he said, could complicate the withdrawal of coalition forces in southern Iraq. "I'm sure it will all have an impact," he said.

U.S. military sources declined to confirm reports by fundamentalist Muslim Shiites that Basra had fallen in an uprising to oust Mr. Hussein, and that the northern city of Sulaimaniya was in Kurdish hands.

The official Iranian press agency, IRNA, said rebels seized control of the central Iraqi cities of Karbala and An Najuf, two of the holiest of Shiite Muslim centers, on Monday night.

It also reported that anti-government unrest had broken out in Baghdad and that several government officials had been killed.

U.S. military sources offered no information on the fate of An Najuf but said it was gripped by some of the worst unrest. Two or three government buildings were ablaze and regular army units had joined the revolt.

Refugees arriving in Jordan said Islamic revolutionaries, heartened by Mr. Hussein's defeat in Kuwait at the hands of the coalition forces, were under pressure from Republican Guard units and were running out of ammunition, according to a Reuters report from Safwan, a town near the Kuwaiti border in southern Iraq that is still under allied control.

The refugees said the guard soldiers were regaining access to Basra, after it was reported to have fallen to opposition Shiites over the weekend.

U.S. military sources in Saudi Arabia said that thousands of rebels were battling Mr. Hussein's forces for control of Basra and reported that fighting was raging in at least four other Iraqi cities.

The sources said the Basra showdown involved between 4,000 and 5,000 fighters. Anti-Hussein forces included regular troops pitted against the Republican Guards, a source said, giving the first report of dissension in Iraqi military ranks.

Refugees streaming into Safwan said Republican Guard troops had surrounded and sealed off the town of Zubair, about 30 kilometers (20 miles) north of Safwan and 15 kilometers south of Basra.

Five kilometers inside Iraq, at the forward-most position held by U.S. troops since allied forces drove Iraq's army out of Kuwait, U.S. soldiers said travelers told of turmoil on the bomb-cratered highway to Basra.

An Iraqi engineer who fled from

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Aftermath

Iraq turned over 35 more POWs, saying they were the last. Page 6.
A defiant Baghdad radio belittled Bush's 'new world order.' Page 3.
In diary of an Iraqi platoon leader, narrow escapes and misery. Page 3.
The Iraqi forces opposed to Saddam Hussein are divided. Page 4.

Mideast Conflict: Rancor That Resists Diplomacy

By Jackson Diehl
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — As Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d prepares to begin a new effort to build a peaceful order in the Middle East, sources on both sides of the bitter conflict between Israelis and Palestinians at the heart of the region's troubles say it appears less open to diplomatic resolution than ever before.

Mr. Baker is awaited in Israel where he is to pay his first visit as part of a Mideast trip intended to prepare a U.S. initiative to resolve the festering antagonisms that underlay the Gulf war. Although Mr. Baker has been cautious about his goals, senior U.S. officials and other Western leaders have spoken optimistically of achieving a breakthrough in the Israeli-Palestinian impasse.

In the aftermath of the stunning allied victory in the war, some Israeli political analysts say the United States has unprecedented prestige and leverage with which to prod the peace process forward. Still, Israeli and Palestinian politicians and analysts caution that conditions here for an Israeli-Palestinian settlement have in many ways never been worse.

"The direct, precision attacks that won the war will be ineffective on this political battleground," said Yaron Ezrahi, a political scientist at Hebrew University.

While the Gulf war caused only a few deaths and scattered damage in Israel and the occupied territories, these observers say, it scorched the fragile psychological middle ground between Israeli Jews and the Palestinians of the West Bank and Gaza Strip, driving leaders on both sides to new extremes.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir has faced little domestic resistance in the last several months as he has jailed and harassed leading Palestinian moderates, stepped up the building of Jewish settlements in the occupied territories, and handed a cabinet position in his government to a party advocating the expulsion of the Arab population from the territories. Several days ago, Mr. Shamir described the post-war peace process as a "trial," to be resisted and endured rather than embraced.

Horrified by mass popular Palestinian support for President Saddam Hussein of Iraq, Israel's once-swelling "peace camp" has been reduced to a hard-core handful that now advocates unilateral Israeli withdrawal from the territories but says dialogue with Palestinians is impossible.

On the other side of the divide, Iraq's defeat has crushed Palestinian hopes that the conflict could somehow be used to force on the United States and Israel their demand for a homeland. But in the aftermath of what some Palestine Liberation Organization activists describe as the movement's worst disaster since it was forced out of Lebanon in 1982, Palestinian leaders here seem likely to become less flexible. While some Palestinians are questioning the leader-

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NEWS ANALYSIS

Sensing Recovery, U.S. Stocks Surge

58-Point Jump Has Dow Near 3,000

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — A flood of new cash swept stocks to a sharply higher finish Tuesday on the New York Stock Exchange as investors, betting on a swift U.S. economic recovery, scrambled to get aboard the market's recent rally in what some traders described as a buying panic.

The surge on Wall Street followed a powerful rally in Europe earlier that lifted some bourses to their highest levels in more than six months.

The Dow Jones industrial average was up more than 72 points with a half-hour of trading to go, but last-minute profit-taking eroded that gain. The Dow closed 58.41 points higher at 2,972.52.

Broader market gauges set record highs.

"It was a panic, a stampede," said Michael Metz, analyst at Oppenheimer & Co. "Traders were just mezmerized by the market's strength."

The gain in the Dow industrials topped 50 points in mid-afternoon, triggering the New York Stock Exchange's rule that curbs computerized program trading, but that did not slow the surge.

Volume swelled to 253.7 million shares from 199.83 million Monday. Rising stocks outpaced losers by a margin of more than 3 to 1.

The close in the Dow industrial average was the highest since a finish of 2,993.81 last July 19, just two days after the index hit its record high of 2,999.75. Traders are optimistic that the Dow is poised to break into new territory.

"People are afraid of missing out" on the rally, said Jim Schroeder, a market analyst at Money Market Services International. "There's very little between now and 3,000."

Stocks got off to a strong start in New York, bolstered by a bond-market rally that sent interest rates on U.S. Treasury securities dropping. Lower interest rates have been a major factor behind the rally in stocks this year.

The rally continued, reflecting what dealers said were investor hopes that the rapid end to the Gulf war would boost consumer confidence and help revive the economy.

"Consumer confidence is just marching right along in this market," said Jim Andrews, first vice president in charge of institutional trading at Janney Montgomery Scott in Philadephia.

Dealers also said that foreign investors — who have generally stayed out of the U.S. market — seemed to be flowing back in, encouraged by signs the dollar may finally have bottomed.

"Obviously there's still some itchy buyers out there with cash to spend," said Hugh Johnson, investment officer at First Albany Corp.

Mr. Metz said Tuesday's rally was powered mainly by the market's own internal strength rather than any major news, economic or otherwise.

"There's still a runoff of cash that built up before the war and everyone wants in the pool at

See DOW, Page 12

Dow Close	
Up	58.41
	2,972.52

The Dollar In New York	
DM	1.5425
Pound	1.892
Yen	136.30
FF	5.2555

28 Journalists From Allied Nations Missing in Southern Iraq

The Associated Press

DHAHRAN, Saudi Arabia — A total of 28 Western journalists have disappeared under chaotic conditions in southern Iraq, and U.S. officials said Tuesday that some of them were "believed to be in serious danger."

The journalists, from American, British, French, and Italian organizations, drove into Iraq from Kuwait seeking news on the reported rebellion against the government of President Saddam Hussein.

The U.S. Central Command said that 11 journalists working for American, British and Italian organizations were "believed to be in serious danger."

The French Foreign Ministry said 15 French journalists had been missing in southern Iraq since Sunday. One of the Frenchmen works for a British news agency and was included in the 11 reported by the U.S. command.

A three-man British crew from Independent Television News also was missing in southern Iraq, an ITN correspondent in Dhahran said. He asked that their names be withheld until relatives could be notified.

The group of 11 journalists left Kuwait on Sunday without a military escort and headed toward Basra, in southern Iraq, the U.S. command said. They failed to return on Monday as scheduled, it said.

The Basra area has been reported to be in serious turmoil. Violent clashes have been described there and in other regions of south Iraq between supporters and opponents of President Saddam Hussein.

The command said the reporters and photographers were believed to have passed through a U.S. military checkpoint at the Kuwait-Iraq border and then traveled along the road north to Basra.

They were last seen about 40 kilometers (25 miles) south of Basra on Monday.

The U.S. command and the Italian Foreign Ministry identified the 11 missing journalists as Neal Conan of National Public Radio; Chris Hedges of The New York Times; Philippe Wojazer and Santiago Lyon, photographers with the Reuters news agency; Greg Lamotte and Tyrone Edwards of CNN; Gabriella Simoni of the Italian television station Canale 5; Giovanni Porzio of the Italian magazine Panorama, and Lorenzo Bianchi of Il Resto del Carlino, a Bologna daily.

The French Foreign Ministry identified the missing French journalists as Mr. Wojazer of Reuters as well as Patrick Bourrat, Bruce Frankel, François Doré and Patrick Michel of TF1 television; Gilles Trenel, Hervé Brusini, Franck Brisset and Jacques Gauthier of Antenne-2 television; Loïc Madeline and Pascal Richard of La Cinq television; Françoise Chipaux of Le Monde; François Camé of Libération; François Landon of the weekly magazine L'Evénement du Jeudi, and Pierre Thébaut of Radio Monte Carlo.

The French journalists have not been heard from since Sunday, according to the Foreign Ministry.

First Troops Home to U.S. On Thursday

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The first large contingent of U.S. troops will return from the Gulf on Thursday, according to Defense Department sources, who added that President George Bush would greet them at Andrews Air Force Base outside Washington.

The homecoming will involve paratroops who were part of the first U.S. combat unit sent to the Gulf last August, the sources said.

About 4,400 members of the 18th Airborne Corps, including members of the 82d Airborne Division, will be in the initial group.

Within three days of the first homecoming, about 15,000 other American men and women from all branches of the service are expected to be back in the United States from the war zone, the sources said.

The troop returns are expected

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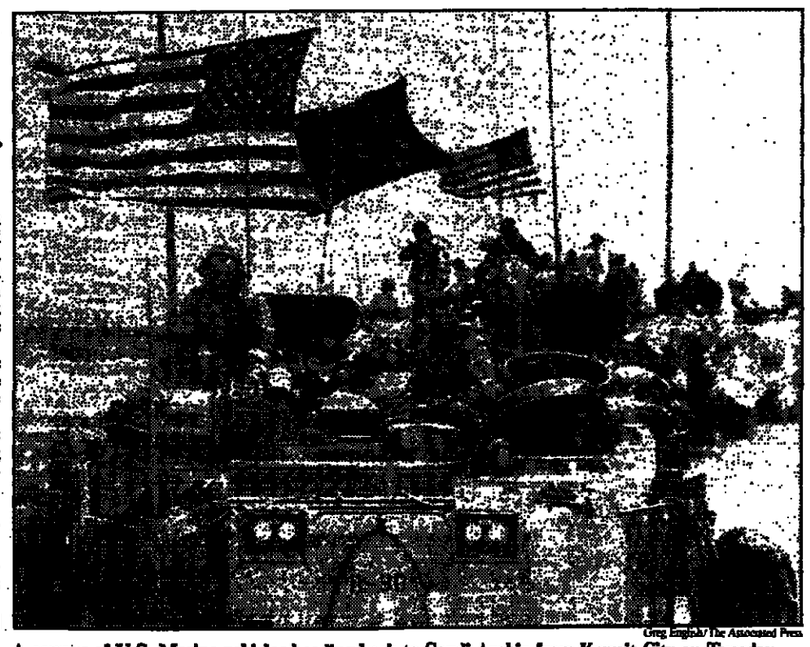

Greg English/The Associated Press

A convoy of U.S. Marine vehicles heading back to Saudi Arabia from Kuwait City on Tuesday.

Iraqi Moves Fall Short Of Coalition Demands

By Paul Lewis
New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — Iraq's announcement Tuesday that it was striving to comply with the allies' cease-fire demands falls well short of what the United States and its Gulf war coalition partners want before they will agree to a formal cessation of hostilities, diplomats said.

As a result, the allies say an end to the Gulf conflict is probably still *some weeks away, even though* they believe the Baghdad regime is desperate for a settlement as it tries to avert a revolution by encouraging the allies to leave Iraq and secure some relaxation in the United Nations economic sanctions.

After some earlier doubts, they say they also think that Moscow has now decided its interests are best served by a change of regime in Iraq and that the Soviet Union will therefore support their efforts to humiliate President Saddam Hussein by forcing him to comply fully with President George Bush's terms for a settlement.

The allies say their insistence that Iraq account for the thousands of Kuwaiti civilians who disappeared during its occupation of the emirate is most likely to prove the biggest remaining obstacle to an early settlement.

Exactly how many Kuwaitis are missing remains unclear, however. About three weeks ago, Kuwait's government in exile gave the *International Committee of the Red* Cross two lists containing the names of some 14,000 Kuwaiti soldiers and civilians which it said were missing.

The Red Cross reduced this total to about 7,000 after comparing the lists and eliminating double counting. But Red Cross officials say this figure is probably now too low since the Iraqi Army abducted many more Kuwaitis when it abandoned Kuwait City last week. But it

See DOUBTS, Page 4

Kiosk

Maxwell Seeks to Buy Daily News

NEW YORK (AP) — The British publisher Robert Maxwell signed a letter of intent Tuesday to buy the New York Daily News, the newspaper announced. Terms of the agreement were not announced.

Mr. Maxwell is to meet for negotiations Thursday with the paper's striking unions. His move came one day after the paper — more than four months into a violent, bitter strike — said that it would close March 15 unless a binding agreement were reached with a buyer.

General News
Pinochet agents killed over 2,025, panel says. Page 2.
Mishaps raise doubts about Japan's nuclear policy. Page 2.

Crossword Page 10.

Business/Finance
Midland Bank cut its dividend and announced the resignation of its chairman. Page 11.
U.S. influence on OPEC is bound to grow. Page 11.

For Millionaires in Moscow, the Common Currency Is Fear

By Esther B. Fein
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Artyom Tarasov says he remembers when it was fun to be a millionaire in Moscow.

When President Mikhail S. Gorbachev first opened the door to cooperatives, joint ventures, and other market-oriented economic restructuring programs several years ago, every day was nonstop hustling: meetings with Soviet industry officials, lunches with chairmen of foreign companies looking to break into the local market, negotiations with factory directors.

"There was energy," said Mr. Tarasov, who became famous in the Soviet Union for earning millions of rubles and dollars by brokering trade deals between Soviet enterprises and foreign partners. "There was competition. There was a feeling that new worlds were opening up to us."

Now there is fear, he says. Soviet citizens involved in business, Mr. Tarasov prominent among them, openly fret that, as Mr. Gorbachev curtails the country's move toward a market economy, entrepreneurs are becoming targets of a central government that will not easily yield to market pressures.

"At first, I was the proud example of the successful Soviet businessman," said Mr. Tarasov, 40, an outspoken champion of capitalism. "And now I am being made an example of what happens if you become too successful."

Mr. Tarasov and the Istok cooperative he founded are one of a growing number of businesses being investigated by Soviet officials as part of an effort by Mr. Gorbachev to combat economic sabotage under a presidential decree that authorizes unannounced searches of companies.

The authorities maintain that the measure is necessary because the Soviet Union has been turned into a hunting ground for people looking to exploit the country's weak economy.

People involved in business say that the authorities cannot — or will not — recognize the difference between a capitalist and a crook and that well-intentioned deals and dealers are becoming the victims of ever-changing laws and ideologies.

Compounding Mr. Tarasov's woes is a political tussle with Mr. Gorbachev. Last month, Mr. Tarasov asserted publicly that he believed the Soviet leader had cut a secret deal with Japan to return Pacific Ocean islands it seized 45 years ago in exchange for Japanese aid and investment worth $200 billion.

[The Soviet Union's senior government prosecutor said Tuesday that he planned to bring criminal charges against Mr. Tarasov for slander, The Associated Press reported from Moscow.

[The prosecutor, Nikolai Trubin, said that remarks made by Mr. Tarasov about Mr. Gorbachev have inflicted "great damage to the Soviet Union's national interests."]

Mr. Tarasov is one of the capitalist newcomers — their precise number is not known — to the small cadre of the nation's known rich, who, all through communism, have included state-blessed artists and intellectuals, party plutocrats, and black marketeers.

In pre-*perestroika* days, it was a crime for Soviet citizens to possess even small amounts of hard currency, never mind putting money to work to earn money. Government and society joined in casting aspersions on anyone whose wealth was obtained through anything but official channels.

Mr. Tarasov reflects this history in wearing fine European suits and ties, but hardly acts as the Donald Trump of Moscow.

He does not use his company's limousine fleet and

See DEALS, Page 4

Pinochet Agents Killed at Least 2,025, Rights Report Says

By Eugene Robinson
Washington Post Service

SANTIAGO, Chile — Government agents killed at least 2,025 Chileans under the 17-year dictatorship of General Augusto Pinochet, according to a comprehensive new report on human-rights abuses during the general's rule from 1973 to 1990.

In issuing the report, President Patricio Aylwin told the nation in a speech that "justice demands the determination of the persons responsible."

"Even war has its rules," President Aylwin said. "Nothing justifies the torture and execution of prisoners, nor the disappearance of their remains."

Detailed among atrocities in the report are tales of victims being drugged and dumped in the sea from helicopters after their stomachs had been slit open to make sure they sank, of faces and fingers being mutilated to prevent recognition and of tortures involving rats being put into prisoners' mouths. Some victims were beaten or raped in front of their relatives.

"The report clears up the truth," Mr. Aylwin said. "This truth must be accepted by all. No one, in good faith, can deny it."

The report graphically describes the first days after the 1973 coup that overthrew the socialist government of Salvador Allende. It speaks of firing squads to eliminate known leftists and of some 7,000 people being herded into the National Stadium, many of them never to be seen again.

"Violent blows that produced fractures and bloodshed were almost universal" for interrogation subjects, the report says. Prisoners were kept in constant light or left hanging by their arms for hours.

"Forms of semi-asphyxiation were developed in water, in other liquids, in excrement," the report says. "For women, torture was sexual and took many aberrant forms."

Many Chileans held their silence because of "the fear of being declared an enemy of the new regime, with all the consequences that could imply," according to the report.

Mr. Aylwin said his government would propose that Congress authorize reparations for the families of the victims. He also promised to pursue all legal actions now pending that stem from human-rights crimes.

The government's hands have been tied by an amnesty law, adopted under the Pinochet junta, that absolves the military from virtually all the crimes covered in the report. General Pinochet continues to command the army.

Responding to calls for justice from relatives of victims, President Aylwin said he had ordered the Supreme Court to speed up hearings of rights abuse cases and to determine the guilty even in cases covered by an amnesty for cases committed before 1978.

"The amnesty cannot be an obstacle to judicial investigation that determines responsibility, especially in the case of disappearances," he said.

But he did not offer to repeal the amnesty passed by the military before it handed over power.

At least 957 people detained by government agents have not been found, Mr. Aylwin said in his speech on Monday night. The report lists case after case, and presumes the people are dead.

According to the report, 1,068 other people were shot by firing squads or killed in protests or under torture. An additional 90 were killed by civilians "under political pretexts."

The report is the Aylwin administration's attempt to respond to two strong and conflicting demands — the call by victims and opponents of the dictatorship for some sort of process in which the military is called to account for the excesses of the Pinochet years, and the insistence by leaders of the armed forces that they will not stand for criminal trials.

It is an attempt to reconcile Chile with its past. But it also brings back painful memories, heightening bitter divisions.

Authorities feared that the report might spark violent attempts at retribution. The army went on alert Sunday after an attack in the city of Rancagua in which Major Carlos Hernán Pérez Castro, an Army doctor who has acknowledged providing medical advice during at least one torture session, and his wife were ambushed and killed.

The leftist Manuel Rodriguez Front took responsibility for that attack and vowed there would be more.

President Aylwin named the eight-member human-rights panel last April, just a month after taking office as Chile's first civilian president since Mr. Allende. As chairman, he chose Raúl Rettig, 81, a former senator who once headed the Chilean Bar Association.

The commission and its staff traveled the length of Chile, conducting more than 4,000 interviews and assembling volumes of documentation. Although most civilian sectors welcomed or at least accepted the commission's work, the military looked on warily. "If one of my men is touched, the law will be broken," General Pinochet warned.

Mr. Aylwin was a supporter of General Pinochet's 1973 coup but broke with the military junta over its repressive measures and its determination to remain in office far longer than most Chileans had anticipated. Mr. Aylwin gradually assumed a leading role in the opposition and was a compromise choice to lead Chile back to its democratic traditions.

Vietnamese Historian Urges Greater Freedom

By Steven Erlanger
New York Times Service

BANGKOK — One of Vietnam's best-known historians has become the second senior intellectual in recent months known to have criticized the leadership in Hanoi, calling for individual freedoms, younger leaders and other changes in the system.

The historian, Nguyen Khac Vien, 78, submitted a petition to a party meeting in January that described the current leadership as "totally impotent, plunging the country into disorder and preventing all development."

In the petition, which circulated recently in Paris, Mr. Vien said the Communist Party should loosen its hold on the state, from which it is now inseparable, and should provide "freedom of the press and of thought, and freedom of association," as well as the right to demonstrate and strike.

The Politburo and party Secretariat "do not understand that many comrades are too old, physically inept and incapable of following the changing times," Mr. Vien wrote.

"Unless a set of broad-based rules for democracy are drawn up and implemented, the country will never be able to stand alone and compete with its neighboring countries," he wrote.

He did not, however, call for a multiparty system in Vietnam, which the leadership has consistently rejected.

Educated in France, Mr. Vien was director of the Foreign Languages Publishing House in Hanoi and of Vietnamese Studies, a review founded in 1964 and translated into English and French.

Now retired and living in Ho Chi Minh City, Mr. Vien's criticism is notable because it comes while he is still living in Vietnam.

In December, Bui Tin, deputy editor of the official newspaper, Nhan Dan, made less precise criticisms in a petition he issued after leaving Vietnam and taking up residence in Paris.

In his petition, Mr. Tin urged the Hanoi leadership to give up "great utopian illusions" of an ill-defined socialist society and instead to concentrate on national reconciliation and economic development.

The petition by Mr. Tin created a stir, in part because it was he who accepted the surrender of the South Vietnamese government at the Presidential Palace in Saigon on April 30, 1975. And his statement of disillusionment reflected publicly what many Vietnamese have been saying privately for some time.

But Mr. Tin's decision to criticize from abroad allowed the Vietnamese leadership to dismiss it more easily.

Mr. Vien's petition, however, comes at a time of great debate inside the Vietnamese Communist Party, a debate that has prompted a postponement of the Seventh Party Congress, a major event that will set party policy for the next five years.

Hartmut Koch/Agence France-Presse

TAKING UP AN OLD FRIENDSHIP — Prime Minister Jan Krzysztof Bielecki of Poland, left, being greeted Tuesday by Chancellor Helmut Kohl in Bonn. The two leaders are to revive talks on a Polish-German friendship treaty. Mr. Bielecki, on a two-day visit, will also seek Germany's support for an 80 percent cut in Polish debt by the Paris Club of Western creditor nations.

Mishaps Raise Nuclear Doubts in Japan

By David E. Sanger
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Three weeks after Japan's worst nuclear accident, the government's efforts to quell public fears have been undercut by damaging new details about human and mechanical failures that led to the near-disaster, and by three other incidents at other reactors.

It is too early to tell if the Feb. 9 accident at the Mihama nuclear power plant, north of Kyoto on the Japan Sea, will derail Japan's plans to build two new power plants a year for the next two decades.

But government officials have been embarrassed by a stream of revised accounts of precisely what happened, accounts that suggest workers ignored repeated warning signals that something was dangerously wrong at the plant and that safety valves failed at critical moments.

There have also been three new incidents at nuclear reactors around the country since the emergency shutdown at Mihama. They do not appear to have been very serious, except for one in which small amounts of radiation were released. But in another echo of the Mihama case, the details of at least one of the incidents were withheld for days.

Taken together, the incidents have prompted an unusual amount of criticism of the Japanese nuclear industry. Residents living near the plants have protested that, despite government assurances, they are not being given early warnings of trouble or followup reports on accidents.

And even many who accept Japan's contention that the country's lack of natural resources leave it no choice but to promote nuclear power have begun to question whether the regulation of nuclear energy should be entrusted to the same agencies that promote it.

"The fact that the country's nuclear energy policy has been marked by secrecy and disregard for public disclosure of information and data about nuclear power plants has helped increase the fears and suspicions of residents in the neighborhood of those plants," Sanyo Shimbun, a local newspaper not far from the site of the Mihama accident, said in a recent editorial.

The actual damage caused by the Mihama accident appears to have been relatively small, although some radiation escaped from the plant. But disclosures in recent days have cast suspicion on government contentions that Japan's nuclear workers are the world's best trained and its equipment the best maintained.

The most damaging disclosures were made Friday, when the Natural Resources and Energy Agency made public the first comprehensive chronology of the Mihama accident.

It showed that workers were warned by a computer about an alarming increase in the level of radiation in water circulating in the plant an hour and a half before the emergency reached a crisis. Despite several subsequent warnings, the report said, the workers kept operating the plant at maximum capacity.

The report said that when workers finally did take action to shut the reactor down at 1:48 P.M., their actions were ineffective. Two minutes later, an emergency cooling system was automatically triggered, flooding the core of the reactor with cool water to prevent a meltdown.

The nuclear fuel in the reactor's core heats mildly radioactive water to tremendous temperatures and pumps it into thousands of small tubes in another container. There, the heat is transferred to pure water flowing over the outside of the tubes, turning that water into steam. That steam, in turn, drives a turbine to produce electricity.

In the Mihama accident, one of the tubes ruptured, spilling tons of contaminated water into pure water and the steam used to run the power generators. That led to a sudden drop in pressure in the water surrounding the nuclear core.

The Asahi Shimbun, one of Japan's biggest dailies, reported that as a result of the drop in pressure the reactor fuel was nearly damaged. The company has said there was no permanent damage, but the plant will be out of operation for months.

After the emergency cooling system flooded the core to prevent disaster, the report said, workers tried to open two emergency safety valves manually to slow the leaking of radioactive water. Both valves failed.

Fearful the emergency cooling system would set off new problems, the workers also shut it off it, a risky procedure that Japanese officials say is not in their operation manual.

As questions about the accident increased, the government issued new rules requiring the country's 40 nuclear plants to shut down immediately if they see signs that radiation levels are rising more than 20 percent. The rules met strong resistance from electric utilities.

On Friday, the nation's power companies agreed to the new government mandate, but company executives are complaining that anti-nuclear campaigners are using the accident to slow or stop the building of new plants.

Shouldn't you be reading commentary like this — regularly?

From the Kuwaiti Smoke, a Vision of War's Meaning

By Jim Hoagland

JARHA, Kuwait — If honor in death exists, it is not to be found here on the killing ground where U.S. warplanes caught Iraq's fleeing occupation army and its camp followers. In the roadside wreckage of Saddam Hussein's war machine and of Iraq's dreams of stolen wealth and modernity dwells only shame.

An unbroken line of twisted, charred tanks, military trucks, hijacked city buses and stolen cars stretches for 5 miles (8 kilometers) along the road leading north to Iraq. Out of these broken, wheeled carcasses spill the modern treasures that seduced Iraq into invading Kuwait and defying the world for six months, the artifacts that the Iraqi soldiers and would-be colonizers loved too much to set aside even as a great vengeful arm closed the trap on them. Telephone handsets, video tapes, women's shoes and dresses, children's toys, washing machines, golf shoes and packages of unopened panty-liners lie strewn on the desert sand among blood-stained helmets, rocket-propelled grenades and machine-gun bullets. Stolen ambulances rust in the sun along with stolen trees and kitchen clocks.

The grim juxtaposition is what this war ultimately meant for Iraq. Stealing Kuwait was not simple greed or nationalist hatred. Theft on a national scale had become the only possible access for war-devastated Iraq to the telephones and television, to the modern standard of living that Western nations and the small oil-producing emirates of the Gulf enjoy today as a matter of right.

Jaber al Ahmad as Sabah, will make cosmetic reforms to pacify those who have handed his country back to him, all the while clinging to the levers of power.

Young Kuwaitis, who learned to get along without an emir during the occupation, may have other ideas. I sensed in this brief visit. But that is up to them.

I came Sunday morning on one of the first flights into Kuwait's International Airport since last Aug. 2 aboard a Saudi Royal Air Force C-130 that brought in photographers, a few reporters and a shipment of Saudi flags to

soldiers at roadblocks. I sought out and thanked some of the Kuwaitis who had protected Americans and other foreigners, at the risk of their own lives, while Iraqi soldiers hunted for them in an occupied city.

That in large part was what this war was about, at least for me. Like the American soldiers, sailors and airmen who came here to force an occupation army to leave, these Kuwaitis had put aside calculations about personal risk to respond to the clear and immediate dangers to others.

These Kuwaitis could not at the same time

To Win, Bush Stayed a Step Ahead

By Charles Krauthammer

WASHINGTON — Many lessons of the Gulf war are by now obvious, the decisiveness of air power, the astonishing efficacy of high-tech weaponry. But one lesson has been largely overlooked. It has to do with American public opinion and the nature of presidential leadership.

Cast your mind back seven months. On Aug. 1, you would have thought crazy anyone who suggested that 121 President George Bush would send more than 500,000 troops into the Arabian desert. Or he would launch them in a massive ground offensive, and yet at the point of maximum danger 90 percent of Americans would support his conduct.

President Bush found a country still not fully recovered from the Vietnam War and embarked on a difficult and risky foreign adventure. At every stage he brought the country with him. It was a remarkable feat of domestic diplomacy, all the more remarkable for being almost unprecedented.

That it became so did not do it the usual way. The usual way to inspire is through language — stirring rhetoric. Think of

each action reshaped the debate and in time came to be seen as necessary and correct. Each time Mr. Bush was way ahead of the country. As he set about creating facts, the country followed.

Fact 1, Aug. 7, the initial U.S. troop deployment. Three days earlier, the Gallup Poll asked Americans about sending troops to defend Kuwait. It found 56 percent opposed. Announcement of the deployment, framed as a defense of Saudi Arabia, drew immediate, 81 percent approval. By the time crises mounted opposition to Mr. Bush's further actions, the initial deployment had become a matter of national consensus.

Fact 2, Nov. 8: doubling the ground troops. That put the United States on a war footing and created a great wave of Democratic opposition. But there was little the Democrats could do. Mr. Bush had used his power as commander in chief to create a political fact — the doubling amounted to a commitment of American prestige and a declaration of

facts, in this case the already established United Nations deadline. For Democrats to oppose the war at that point, they had to be willing to vitiate the deadline, upset the coalition and undermine the very idea of collective security, an idea dear to Democratic hearts. Having prepared the battlefield, as the military briefers like to say, Mr. Bush won. By a hair, but he won.

Then Fact 4, the ground war. As with the air war, an initially apprehensive public rallied hugely behind the policy. Ten days before the ground war, the CBS-New York Times Poll found only 11 percent of Americans in favor of launching one. When asked again the day after the ground war started, 75 percent approved.

The cynics will say that this proves only that nothing succeeds like success. Yes, but no one knows in advance where success lies. Particularly in war, one chooses very much in the dark. The point is that if you choose well, the people will follow.

It must be admitted that Mr. Bush was helped in all this by two factors not

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Portugal	Esc.	31,000	34,520	17,000
Spain (excl)	Ptas.	35,000	28,700	19,200
— **hand deliv. Barcelona Bilbao Seville, Valencia	Ptas.	38,000	28,700	20,900
— **hand deliv. Madrid	Ptas.	54,600	—	27,300
Sweden (airmail)	S.Kr.	2,200	1,804	1,210
— *hand delivery	S.Kr.	2,800	1,304	1,540
Switzerland	S.Fr.	500	519	275
Rest of Europe, N. Africa, Asia, French Africa, Middle East	$	500	Varies by country	275
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WORLD BRIEFS

EC Frees Soviet Food Aid Package

BRUSSELS (AFP) — The European Community and the European Parliament on Tuesday granted a package of 750 million Ecus in food aid and credit to the Soviet Union that had been suspended to protest Moscow's actions in the Baltic republics.

The funds, along with 100 million Ecus (134 million dollars) in aid for Bulgaria and Romania, were cleared after a meeting between members of the European Parliament and the 12 EC foreign ministers.

The Soviet package of 250 million Ecus in emergency food aid and 500 million Ecus in credits for food purchases was delayed in January amid EC displeasure at Moscow's crackdown in the Baltics. EC foreign ministers meeting in Brussels on Monday said they welcomed the fact that Lithuania, Estonia and Latvia had been able to vote overwhelmingly in favor of independence without pressure from Moscow.

Serbs Flee Croatia by the Thousands

BELGRADE (Reuters) — Thousands of Serbs have fled the Yugoslav republic of Croatia since ethnic clashes on Saturday, a Serbian government official said Tuesday.

The Tanjug press agency said in an unconfirmed report that 20,000 Serbs had fled to the republic of Serbia since Croatian policemen clashed with Serbs in the Croatian town of Pakrac. But the Serbian information minister, Petar Zebeljan, said only 4,500 Serbs were known to have crossed into the Serbian province of Vojvodina, which shares a border with Croatia.

Serbs and Croats are Yugoslavia's biggest ethnic groups and are historic rivals. They clashed in Pakrac after the Serbs declared their independence of Croatian rule and the federal army was deployed to keep the peace. Serbs, who form 11 percent of the Croatia's population of 4.5 million, fear a repeat of a World War II massacre in which Croatian fascists massacred Serbs, Jews and Gypsies. Croatia denies that Serbs are being persecuted.

Bush Demands Stiffer Crime Laws

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — President George Bush called Tuesday for stiffer crime laws, saying that U.S. troops might have been safer in the war than they would have been walking the streets of some American cities.

"Now that the shooting has stopped overseas, we've got to redouble our efforts to silence the guns here at home," the president said. He called on Congress for an anti-crime package to stop "endless, frivolous appeals" clogging the courts, to ease restrictions on how policemen gather evidence and to impose the death penalty "for the most heinous of crimes."

Alluding to the Gulf war, the president said that "during the first three days of the ground offensive, more Americans were killed in some American cities than at the entire Kuwaiti front."

Walkout Shakes Indian Parliament

NEW DELHI (Reuters) - Rajiv Gandhi's Congress Party led a mass walkout from parliament on Tuesday, leaving India's small ruling party stranded without a quorum.

The boycott was a rebuke to Prime Minister Chandra Shekhar's five-month-old minority government, an administration that cannot survive without the backing of the Congress Party.

The Congress Party walked out of the lower house of parliament, protesting that two policemen had been caught spying on Mr. Gandhi. The main opposition Bharatiya Janata Party joined in, accusing the government of suppressing a report on phone-tapping. When the remaining opposition parties were refused a vote that would have ensured the government's collapse, they also left, forcing an adjournment when the ruling party could summon only 40 members, short of the quorum of one-tenth of the 515 house members. All parties went into emergency session.

Soviets Enlarging Sub Base in Kola

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — A Soviet military base believed to have the world's largest concentration of nuclear weapons has grown rapidly since 1986, the aerospace industry weekly Space News reported Tuesday.

The report called the growth of the Soviet base at Zapadnaya Litsa fjord "intense" and said the site was believed to have the largest cache of nuclear weapons in the world, mostly aboard Soviet Typhoon- and Delta-class submarines. The report cited Norwegian and Japanese researchers who analyzed civilian satellite images of the Kola peninsula just east of Finland and Norway.

"It appears that they are building a lot of air defenses against cruise missiles in the whole northwest Kola area south of Severomorsk, near Murmansk," one researcher, Johnny Skorve of the Norwegian Institute of International Affairs, was quoted as saying.

Suspect Held in Ex-Contra Killing

MANAGUA (AP) — Nicaraguan policemen have arrested a Sandinista army veteran as a suspect in the slaying of Enrique Bermúdez, the former leader of the U.S.-supported rebels, a government spokeswoman said Tuesday.

The spokeswoman, Lieutenant Maritza Telleria of the Interior Ministry's public relations office, declined to identify the suspect, but local news accounts said he was Bayardo Castro, 41. Mr. Bermúdez, 58, who headed the contras for most of the nine years they fought against the Sandinistas, was shot in the head at close range in the parking lot of the Intercontinental Hotel in Managua on the night of Feb. 17.

For the Record

The last cruise nuclear missiles in Britain were flown out of Greenham Common air base, west of London, on Tuesday to be destroyed in the United States under an East-West arms reduction treaty, the Ministry of Defense said. They represented the final 16 missiles out of a total deployment of 96 at the base. *(Reuters)*

Canada has withdrawn war-crime charges against Stephen Reistetter, a retired carworker. He was accused of helping kidnap and transport 3,000 Jews to death camps in 1942 in his native Czechoslovakia. The charges were withdrawn in the Ontario Supreme Court in Toronto. *(Reuters)*

TRAVEL UPDATE

Denmark said Tuesday that it was ready to sign an agreement with Sweden on a rail and road link across the Oresund Strait. The 18-kilometer (11-mile) bridge and tunnel project, combined with a similar Denmark-Germany crossing, would be the most direct route between the Scandinavian peninsula and the European Community. *(AP)*

More than 20 cases of cholera have been confirmed in Ecuador, Ecuadoran health officials said Monday, in the first sign that the worst outbreak of the disease in Latin America this century is spreading beyond Peru. Health Minister Plutarco Naranjo said that the cases were reported in two small coastal settlements near the border with Peru, where 45,000 cases of cholera have been reported since January. *(Reuters)*

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Amsterdam	12	54	7	45	r
Athens	19	66	6	43	fr
Barcelona	15	59	10	50	c
Belgrade	9	48	-3	27	sn
Berlin	11	52	3	37	c
Brussels	12	54	8	46	c
Budapest	7	45	0	32	sn
Copenhagen	6	43	-1	30	sn
Costa Del Sol	17	63	12	54	c
Dublin	11	52	6	43	c
Edinburgh	10	50	6	43	sh
Faro	15	59	12	54	r
Florence	21	70	5	41	c
Frankfurt	9	48	4	39	r
Geneva	11	52	4	39	r
Helsinki	0	32	-3	27	sn
Las Palmas	19	66	13	55	fr
Lisbon	—	—	10	50	r
London	11	52	5	41	c
Luxembourg	10	50	5	41	c
Madrid	16	61	5	41	c
Milan	14	57	4	39	c
Moscow	4	39	-8	18	c
Munich	4	39	-1	34	c
Nice	16	61	10	50	c
Oslo	3	37	-5	23	sn
Paris	15	59	11	52	c
Prague	7	45	0	32	sn
Reykjavik	4	43	1	34	c
Rome	18	64	8	46	c
Stockholm	1	34	0	32	c
Strasbourg	12	54	4	39	r
Venice	14	57	5	41	PC
Vienna	6	43	2	36	c
Warsaw	5	41	-1	30	c
Zurich	6	43	4	39	c
MIDDLE EAST					
Cairo	18	64	10	50	c
Istanbul	6	43	2	36	c
Manama	—	—	—	—	na
Riyadh	—	—	—	—	na
Tel Aviv	20	68	12	54	sh
OCEANIA					
Auckland	—	—	—	—	na
Sydney	27	81	20	68	fr

ASIA	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Bangkok	34	93	25	77	fr
Beijing	16	61	4	39	fr
Hong Kong	23	73	19	66	sh
Manila	33	91	24	75	fr
New Delhi	—	—	—	—	na
Seoul	13	55	-4	25	fr
Shanghai	13	55	3	37	fr
Singapore	33	91	24	75	t
Taipei	23	73	16	61	sh
Tokyo	16	61	3	37	sh
AFRICA					
Algiers	23	77	15	59	c
Cape Town	22	72	10	50	fr
Casablanca	23	73	13	55	c
Harare	30	86	18	64	c
Lagos	31	88	26	79	t
Nairobi	19	66	14	57	c
Tunis	19	66	11	52	c
LATIN AMERICA					
Buenos Aires	—	—	—	—	na
Lima	28	82	22	72	c
Mexico City	28	82	9	48	fr
Rio de Janeiro	—	—	—	—	na
NORTH AMERICA					
Anchorage	2	36	-9	16	PC
Atlanta	20	68	9	48	fr
Boston	10	50	2	36	PC
Chicago	13	55	5	41	PC
Denver	20	68	1	34	PC
Detroit	10	50	1	34	PC
Honolulu	28	82	16	61	PC
Houston	30	86	19	66	fr
Los Angeles	17	63	10	50	sh
Miami	26	79	14	57	fr
Minneapolis	7	45	-2	28	PC
Montreal	-1	30	-9	16	PC
Nassau	29	77	19	66	PC
New York	12	54	0	32	PC
Phoenix	27	81	15	59	PC
San Francisco	15	59	6	43	PC
Seattle	10	50	3	38	PC
Toronto	439	-1	3	38	PC
Washington	14	57	6	43	fr

cl-cloudy; fo-foggy; fr-fair; h-hail; o-overcast; pc-partly cloudy; r-rain; sh-showers; sn-snow; st-stormy.

WEDNESDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Rough. **FRANKFURT:** Cloudy. Temps. 10 — 8 (50 — 46). **LONDON:** Cloudy. Temps. 12 — 9 (54 — 48). **MADRID:** Rain. Temps. 12 — 9 (54 — 48). **NEW YORK:** Partly cloudy. Temps. 15 — 7 (59 — 45). **PARIS:** Cloudy. Temps. 14 — 10 (57 — 50). **ROME:** Cloudy. Temps. 14 — 11 (57 — 52). **TEL AVIV:** Not available. **ZURICH:** Rain. Temps. 11 — 8 (52 — 46). **BANGKOK:** Partly cloudy. Temps. 36 — 27 (95 — 81). **HONG KONG:** Foggy. Temps. 24 — 20 (75 — 68). **MANILA:** Fair. Temps. 33 — 21 (91 — 70). **SEOUL:** Cloudy. Temps. 13 — 2 (55 — 36). **SINGAPORE:** Showers. Temps. 33 — 24 (91 — 75). **TOKYO:** Cloudy. Temps. 17 — 9 (63 — 48).

DEATH NOTICE

LORD REDESDALE

Director of Corporate Communications for Europe, Africa and the Middle East at Chase Manhattan Bank Ltd., died in London, March 3rd. The funeral service will be held at St. Mark's Church, Regent's Park, London NW1 at 10:30 on Monday, March 11. Flowers to J.H. Kenyon, 9 Pond Street, Hampstead. He will be sorely missed by his many friends around the world.

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AFTERMATH: Allied planes continue to fly over Iraq despite Baghdad's protests

Iraq Drops All Claim to Kuwait, but Holds Fast to Rhetoric

Seized Assets To Be Freed

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BAGHDAD — Iraq's ruling Revolutionary Command Council on Tuesday repealed all laws and measures annexing the emirate of Kuwait, the official Iraqi press agency reported.

The action was taken in accordance with Iraq's agreement to adhere to all the conditions of United Nations Security Council Resolution 687, the agency, INA, reported.

That UN resolution required Iraq to renounce its annexation of Kuwait, release all allied prisoners of war and foreign citizens and to pay war reparations.

The agency said Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz announced the decision in a letter sent Tuesday to the president of the Security Council and to Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, the UN secretary-general.

"I have the honor to inform you that the Iraqi government has decided to implement its agreement on the decision of the Security Council," Mr. Aziz said in the letter, the agency reported.

Mr. Aziz also said Iraq has agreed to return gold, Kuwaiti currency, civilian aircraft and museum property it took from Kuwait after Aug. 2, when it invaded.

He said Iraq was willing to return the goods in the shortest time possible and he asked the secretary-general to advise Iraq on the procedures for delivery.

The agency reported that the Revolutionary Command Council statement said that its decision meant that all laws, decisions, procedures, instructions, regulations and directions it issued since Aug. 2 concerning Kuwait were now null.

Iraq declared Kuwait its 19th province on Aug. 8, six days after its troops invaded the country. In a six-week war, a U.S.-led multinational force drove Iraqi troops out of Kuwait and restored its independence.

In addition, Baghdad announced on Sept. 19 that "all assets — cash deposits, property, interest and other revenue — belonging to to the governments, institutions, companies and banks of the countries that have joined oppressive resolutions against Iraq are hereby confiscated."

No estimate of the foreign assets involved was mentioned.

But Baghdad radio said the ruling council had now decided "to return all properties that Iraqi authorities took possession of after August 2."

The radio said President Saddam Hussein chaired the Revolutionary Command Council meeting on Monday to assess the latest "political developments."

Tension was sustained in Baghdad, where allied planes on Tuesday broke the sound barrier for the second day. U.S. military officials said allied planes would continue to overfly Iraq to monitor any suspicious movements.

Iraq protested on Monday to the United Nations over the allied flights, saying they were meant to intimidate Iraqis.

It said helicopter-borne U.S. troops landed over the weekend 160 kilometers (100 miles) west of Baghdad on the main highway to Jordan, a supply route that was repeatedly bombed by the allies during the war launched Jan. 17.

The government newspaper Al Jumhuriya quoted an oil ministry official as saying a special committee had started work to assess damage to oil refineries and means of repairing them.

The unnamed official said his ministry had started repairing damaged buildings, oil tanks and pipelines. *(AFP, AP, Reuters)*

Igor Mikhalov/Agence France-Presse

Four young residents of Baghdad amid the debris that was once their homes, reduced to rubble by bombing during the Gulf war.

Life in Wartime: An Iraqi Soldier's Diary

By Douglas Jehl
Los Angeles Times Service

WITH U.S. FORCES, Iraq — For an anonymous Iraqi platoon leader who lived in a rudimentary bunker here, life at war with the U.S.-led coalition lasted two weeks, a time of small triumphs, narrow escapes and mounting misery.

"Thank God nobody was injured," the soldier wrote Jan. 28 in what was to be his final hallelujah under stepped up attacks, "even though bombing in our area was very heavy."

From an opening denunciation of the "imperialistic American-Zionist alliance" on Jan. 15 to that forlorn and final entry, a battle record kept by the platoon leader provides a tragic sense of life under bombardment.

As a section leader of the 4th Air Defense Battery, it was the job of the second lieutenant to help fend off the allied air attack. But more often than not, the platoon leader reported, the planes would drop their loads from well beyond anti-aircraft range, leaving his guns to fire only scattered return shots while bombs rained down around them.

With food and water running short, the lieutenant found little support from his commanders, who seemed to become more scarce as conditions worsened.

The hard-bound diary, filled from Jan. 15 to Jan. 28 with careful Arabic entries, was found by American soldiers in the ruins of an Iraqi bunker about five kilometers (three miles) from the Kuwaiti border.

On Jan. 17, the first day bombs hit Iraqi positions in the area, the lieutenant survived a close call as his unit shifted bunkers only to watch the old one erupt in flames.

"If the platoon was in the old position, there would not have been a trace left of it," he wrote. "But we were spared that, thank God."

On Jan. 18, a nearby supply bunker was hit and exploded for more than an hour. The next day, a bomb fell next to the platoon, but it did not explode.

Meanwhile, supplies were running short — a food delivery suspended, water long overdue.

"But God's kindness hasn't left us alone," the lieutenant wrote, "for it started raining heavily, and we collected adequate supplies, which we used to drink, cook and wash."

And, in another sign that things were going right, he described with obvious pride watching as the "rocket people" aimed three Scud missiles at Saudi Arabia.

But the war began to worsen, and on Jan. 20 he warned a company commander that "the food is not enough," but there was no encouraging response.

"The enemy launched another air raid," he wrote.

On Jan. 23, a strike came so close that there was "shrapnel everywhere, and they were very large." The next day, B-52s flew high above the Iraqi base.

So frustrated did the platoon leader become that on Jan. 24 he phoned his commander after neither seeing or hearing from him in three weeks. But while the preceding days had been a torment of close calls and sobering spectacles — with nearby oil fields aflame — the conversation between lieutenant and major seemed to remain formal.

"We exchanged conversation about the raids," the platoon leader wrote, "and I congratulated him about the raids, and the well being of 4th Battery."

Soon the B-52s were back in greater numbers, but their bombs fell harmlessly from cloudy skies. The lieutenant and his colleagues congratulated one another on their "safety from the raids." He began to dream about getting a leave.

But the bombing became even more intense.

Fifteen planes arrived at dawn one day and struck throughout the morning, one bomb landing terrifyingly near the platoon.

"Thank God," the lieutenant wrote in what had now become a refrain, "nobody was hit."

As the B-52s tried to drop lower, the anti-aircraft guns managed to drive them away. F-14s swooped past at low altitude, and they too were forced to flee.

"We thanked the efforts of the battalion commander for the heavy and precise fire, and he asked me to convey greetings to all the fighters," the lieutenant wrote.

The next day, Jan. 28, F-18s and F-14s stayed high in the sky and bombed the air defense site all day. More ominous for the lieutenant was a team of F-16s passing again and again, apparently taking photographs of the target site below.

It was a bad day all around.

After breakfast, the lieutenant reached to shut off the gas heater that had kept him warm through the frigid nights.

"A flame came up and burnt my mustache and my hair," he reported on his 14th day under bombardment in the bunker, "and I adjusted it accordingly."

There were no more entries.

U.S. Belittled As 'Master'

Agence France-Presse

NICOSIA — The destruction of Iraq in the Gulf war and the threat to its national unity serve as a warning to the Third World of what the United States means by a "new world order," Baghdad radio said Tuesday.

The official radio, in a commentary monitored in Cyprus, said Iraq had been punished because it "overstepped the mark fixed for its progress and independence" by Washington.

The "new world order," the radio argued, "tolerates only one master, whose followers and henchmen are the industrialized and developed countries."

"Its subjects wait for the crumbs that their masters want to spare for them in the form of subsidies," the broadcast continued, "and they are reduced to the role of suppliers of raw materials and of consumers of what is produced by the master and its valets."

Baghdad radio said that under the new order, "the master has the right to define what types of regimes should rule other countries."

But "the battle waged by Iraq is that of the Third World and of all the free world," it said. "A true world order is that in which people cooperate on equal terms and international organizations provide a forum for cooperation, free of all tutelage."

Israel Announces War Toll

Reuters

JERUSALEM — The army said Tuesday that two Israelis were killed and 239 were wounded in Iraqi missile attacks during the Gulf war.

U.S. Remains Alert To Terrorist Threat

By Robert C. Siner
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — Although the threat of terrorism sponsored by Iraq has eased with the end of hostilities in the Gulf, "terrorism remains a serious concern in the postwar period," the State Department has announced.

"Previous wars in the Middle East have frequently been followed by a terrorist aftermath," said Margaret D. Tutwiler, the State Department spokeswoman.

Although she said that there was "no specific and credible information" on any terrorist threat to U.S. citizens, she urged Americans living and traveling abroad to heed State Department travel advisories. Should credible information on threats to Americans surface, she said, it will be made available to travelers and other concerned parties.

She said that this was not an attempt to "dictate" where Americans could travel but rather a reminder that even though fighting has ceased, U.S. citizens should exercise caution when traveling to certain areas.

The day after the air war against Iraq began, the State Department issued a worldwide warning about possible terrorist attacks on Americans. Since then, Miss Tutwiler said, there have been about 160 terrorist incidents. Half of these were directed at U.S. targets, she said, and one American died and three were wounded.

She characterized the attacks as mostly low-level, uncoordinated bombings, concentrated in southeastern Europe and the Andean region of South America.

"Many regions, including the United States, experienced no terrorism," she said.

"There is however a limit at which forbearance ceases to be a virtue."

Edmund Burke, England, 1769

"Unconditional love isn't unconditional acceptance of every action."

Cathy, 1991

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Major and Gorbachev Urge Security Role in Gulf for UN

By Michael Dobbs
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — President Mikhail S. Gorbachev and Prime Minister John Major of Britain called Tuesday for cooperation between the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council to create a new security arrangement in the Gulf.

After four hours of talks in the Kremlin, Mr. Major said that he and Mr. Gorbachev had agreed that priority must be given to resolving the Palestinian problem, now that the Gulf war was over. He also denied suggestions that Mr. Gorbachev's last-minute efforts to negotiate a settlement with Iraq had caused diplomatic friction with the Western allies.

"The most encouraging point was the willingness of the Soviet Union to go on working with the other permanent members of the UN Security Council," said Mr. Major, the first Western leader to meet with Mr. Gorbachev since the war ended last week.

He said the two had agreed that the prospects for a settlement of the Palestinian question were now "brighter" than "they have been for some time."

Both Mr. Gorbachev and Mr. Major appeared eager to project a business-as-usual atmosphere despite fears in Western capitals that the Soviet leader's *perestroika* plan for change is in deep trouble. Over the past four months, economic revisionists have been forced out of the Soviet leadership, and the Kremlin has attempted to reassert its authority over the more radical republican governments.

The British prime minister said that he had told Mr. Gorbachev of Western "dismay" over the use of force in the Baltic republics in January. At least 21 people were killed in the crackdown. At the same time, however, he praised Mr. Gorbachev as "a formidable politician with a huge range of achievements behind him."

Mr. Major, who had a breakfast meeting with Baltic leaders, said he was encouraged by Mr. Gorbachev's comments that Baltic independence could be achieved in a constitutional manner through negotiations. The Kremlin position has been that any Soviet republic has a right to secede from the union, but must first observe a restrictive law on secession.

Baltic activists argue that the secession law, which was adopted after they had proclaimed their independence, makes it virtually impossible for them to achieve independence. Its provisions include a public endorsement of independence by two-thirds of a republic's residents in formal referendums and a cooling-off period of up to five years.

The 73 percent and 77 percent majorities for independence recorded Sunday in nonbinding plebiscites in Latvia and Estonia would not meet the requirements of the Soviet secession law. With a turnout rate of about 80 percent, high by Western standards, this is still slightly less than a two-thirds majority of all eligible voters.

Echoing the assessment of Margaret Thatcher, his predecessor, Mr. Major said he thought that Britain could "continue to do business with Mr. Gorbachev in a very satisfactory manner." For his part, Mr. Gorbachev was at pains to emphasize that he had not abandoned his basic commitment to change or good relations with the West.

Hurd and Levy Hold Talks

Agence France-Presse

LONDON — Foreign Minister David Levy of Israel held talks here Tuesday with the British foreign secretary, Douglas Hurd, on prospects for a Middle East settlement after the Gulf war.

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Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune
Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

AFTERMATH: Dusting off the Iraqi opposition, and polishing the reputation of Damascus

Hussein Foes, Split, Struggle to Present A Credible Option

By Youssef M. Ibrahim
New York Times Service

RIYADH — Two Iraqi opposition leaders say that although the government of President Saddam Hussein had never been weaker, the many Iraqi forces opposed to it, ranging from Muslim fundamentalists to Communists, were also weak as well as divided and had received very little support from the United States and its Arab allies.

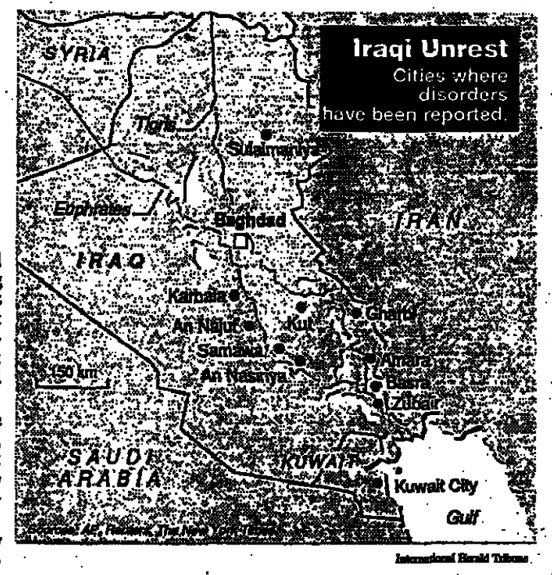
The two leaders, General Hassan Naquib and Taleb Shabib, a former Iraqi foreign minister, said in a conversation here Monday that many exiled Iraqi opposition figures had been out of Iraq for a decade or more.

They said that all opposition groups had contacts inside Iraq, but that their efforts were far from coordinated.

"Iraqi opposition has been a dusty file in the closets of Arab and foreign governments for a long time," said Mr. Shabib, who has lived in New York City for the last 20 years and has frequently complained of the lack of attention that the American government has paid to the Iraqi opposition.

Both men came to Riyadh at the invitation of the Saudi government, which is backing an effort to put together a credible substitute to take power in Iraq if the government collapses.

With Saudi and Syrian help, they have organized an opposition umbrella group of all opposition forces under the name of the Iraqi Salvation movement, which groups together the Islamic Dawa party, the Iraqi Communist Party, representatives of Iraqi Kurds, pro-Syrian Ba'ath party activists and the pro-Iranian Higher Islamic Council.



International Herald Tribune

"The good news is that there is a recognition in Iraq that if Saddam stays this will be a catastrophe for Iraq," Mr. Naquib said, "yet one must concede that removing him is not going to be easy."

The two opposition leaders said the Iraqi president was still protected by a formidable personal security force numbering more than 60,000 heavily armed guards and commanded by his son-in-law, Hussein Kamal, one of his sons, Kosay, and two of his half brothers, Sabaawi and Watban Ibrahim.

Iraqi Unrest: Evidence of Iran's Role

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Arab and Western officials said Tuesday that there was solid evidence of Iranian support for the insurrection in Shiite-dominated southern Iraq.

They dismissed denials of Iranian involvement conveyed to allied governments by President Hashemi Rafsanjani of Iran, whose messages apparently reaffirmed the neutral stance that had raised Tehran's international standing during the Gulf war.

Iran's role, an Arab diplomat said, had become more obvious almost hourly.

"Radio Tehran is broadcasting the rebels' messages as if it were an Iranian cause," the diplomat said. "The most prominent Iraqi dissidents are Iranian clients; Iran has sent across the border hundreds of Iraqis who had been in exile in Tehran until the right moment came."

Iran's actions could contain the elements of a power play to expand Iranian influence in the Gulf and fuel Islamic fundamentalism, officials said.

An Iranian success, the officials said, could undermine the coalition's hopes to see a stable balance of power emerge from its victory over Iraq and complicate plans to move smoothly to new regional security arrangements.

"Everybody knew this fight was coming, but the Shiites have not won it yet," said Michael Ledeen, a Reagan administration official who dealt secretly with Tehran.

The United States, Saudi Arabia and other countries in the coalition form an imposing deterrent to any

NEWS ANALYSIS

Iranian attempt to gain a foothold in Iraq, particularly if Tehran violated Iraqi territorial integrity.

Allied forces are in a position to dominate the area of strife, and the Iranian leadership would jeopardize the recent improvement in its ties to the West and the Soviet Union and compromise any prospects for reconciliation with the major Arab nations.

If Iraq is pulled into Iran's orbit, even partly, officials said, Saudi Arabia would have to question whether its security could be guaranteed by a Western-backed group of Arab states in the Gulf. Control of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries would be up for grabs.

Iran and Iraq are the Gulf's two most populous industrialized states, and increasing the weight of radical Shiite Muslims could pose a long-term political challenge to Egypt and possibly even Syria, two of the most prominent Arab members of the U.S.-led coalition.

"Iran is exploiting a double weakness," an Arab official said, "the blows to the authority of Iraq's regime and the hatred of Iraqi Shiite Muslims for Saudi Arabia."

The United States has lacked strong working relations with Tehran since the hostage crisis, which ended in January 1981. A Bush administration aide acknowledged on Tuesday that, in the aftermath of the Iran-contra scandal of the Reagan years, "U.S. officials still consider that being caught talking seriously with an Iranian is the worse imaginable political fate."

In seeking to help shape Iraq's postwar politics, the Bush administration clearly wants to avoid doing anything that could buttress the Iraqi leadership's authority. U.S. officials said Tuesday that they were still hopeful that the Shiite-led revolt could help topple the Baghdad government without tilting Iraq toward Iran.

Saudi Arabia lacks any influence with Iraq's Shiite Muslims, who resent the Saudis almost as fiercely as they hate the Iraqi leadership. Shiite Muslims, who constitute a fractious minority in Iraq and some other Arab states, have long resented what they see as decades of persecution by Sunni Muslim nations, including Saudi Arabia.

With his back to the wall, President Saddam Hussein seems most likely to turn to Tehran — as he did repeatedly during the war, without success — to seek a deal that would give him room to maneuver and save his regime.

Iran's potential leverage was confirmed Tuesday by the arrival in Tehran of an Iraqi envoy. The visit was apparently aimed at sounding out the Iranian leadership about terms for possible cooperation, even before it is known whether Iraq's Republican Guard can quell the rebellion.

For Baghdad, an Arab diplomat said, "it might be preferable to strike a deal recognizing Iranian influence than to risk prolonged fighting that spread into civil war, detonated other ethnic claims and exploded Iraq."

Despite the deep enmity between Tehran and Baghdad, including rancor from their eight-year war, both governments oppose a persistent, strong U.S. role in the Gulf and claims of regional leadership by Saudi Arabia and its Arab allies after Iraq's defeat.

Seizing on the vulnerability of Iraq's leaders, said Mr. Ledeen, the Reagan administration aide, "Iran is determined to re-establish the influence of the Shiite community in Iraq, and no Iranian leader for generations will be able to renounce that goal as part of the Islamic revolution."

For Kuwaitis, Revenge on Palestinians

By Donatella Lorch
New York Times Service

KUWAIT CITY — Doctors and medical students at Kuwait City's largest hospital said they had treated scores of injured Palestinian men since Thursday who had been severely beaten, slashed and in several instances shot.

In most cases, the Palestinians were brought in by Kuwaiti military who stood guard with weapons displayed as the doctors treated their wounds. The wounded men were then taken away in custody.

The doctors said that since the city had been liberated they had treated at least 80 such cases at Mubarak al-Kabir Hospital, a 500-bed teaching hospital in the center of Hawali, a major Palestinian neighborhood. All those interviewed said that at least three and at most six Palestinian men had been brought in, shot one time execution-style in the head.

These reports highlighted the crackdown by the Kuwaiti military on the Palestinian population in Kuwait City.

Kuwaiti resistance leaders as well as residents believe that many of the more than 180,000 Palestinians living in the capital cooperated with the Iraqis and were given weapons and preferential treatment. Resentment against the largest foreign community in Kuwait has now turned to anger.

Conversely, many Palestinians also helped Kuwaiti families during the occupation by supplying them with food and water.

On Sunday, tanks patrolled the streets of Hawali and soldiers conducted house to house searches. There is fear in Palestinian neighborhoods where soldiers man checkpoints almost every other block and are particularly nervous after the 10 P.M. curfew.

People are pulled out of cars at checkpoints and kicked and beaten. At night, even journalists have been stopped and threatened at gunpoint by soldiers.

Mubarak Al-Kabir Hospital has been the scene of several firefights in recent days, Kuwaiti military officials said. Many of the doctors and medical students are of Palestinian origin. The hospital's director, Dr. Ahmed Subbae, denied the reports and said he has not heard of an increase in Palestinian patients.

"I'm sure this is not an issue to be discussed," he said. "We are brothers, Arabs, Muslims and human beings."

But doctors said the number of Palestinian emergency cases has increased significantly.

Mohammed Aloul, a 22-year-old Palestinian and a fourth-year medical student, described the injuries he had treated as fractures and lacerations. Monday, he sewed up a young man's face with 55 stitches. The patient had been accompanied by a Kuwaiti soldier.

He had also treated a 16-year-old with a fractured arm and a cut to the head. The teenager said he had been beaten by the soldiers.

"He told me they had made him confess he was a member of the PLO and he had said, 'I will tell you anything, just don't beat me anymore,'" Mr. Aloul said.

The injured always are removed after the doctors treated them, according to those in the hospital. All those interviewed said soldiers continued insulting patients even while they were being bandaged up. "We need to do our job correctly, away from abuse," Mr. Aloul said.

Mr. Aloul said he had seen the bodies of three young men shot in the head at close range. "I have seen victims of executions for seven months," he said. "I know how to recognize them."

Syria's Windfall: From Pariah Status To Center Stage

By Jonathan C. Randal
Washington Post Service

DAMASCUS — As Syria began Arab talks this week on postwar security arrangements in the Gulf, President Hafez Assad could glory in the knowledge that seldom in turbulent Middle East politics had a government bounced back from so far so fast.

The choice of Damascus as the site of the first postwar gathering of Arab partners in the anti-Iraq coalition underlined Syria's emergence from diplomatic isolation that at times had bordered on pariah status.

The war has been a political, diplomatic and economic windfall for Damascus. Syria's depleted state coffers have received $2 billion to $3 billion from Gulf oil states since Iraqi troops invaded Kuwait on Aug. 2.

A once cold relationship with the United States has warmed to the extent that President George Bush met with Mr. Assad in November in Geneva. It was the Syrian leader's first meeting with a U.S. president since he met with Jimmy Carter in 1977.

Most important of all, Mr. Assad survived the war, disproving Iraq, the Palestine Liberation Organization and many others in the Arab world who had warned that the Syrian public would rise up against him once the Gulf fighting began.

Diplomats and analysts in Damascus caution, however, that despite Mr. Assad's recent gains, Syria is in no hurry to join Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d in a new push to solve the Palestinian problem. Mr. Baker is to visit Damascus on his tour of the region, which begins Thursday.

Indeed, fear of U.S. preponderance in the Middle East has shifted Syrian priorities from the Arab-Israeli dispute to divisions in the Arab world.

Syria wishes to repair the badly bruised Arab consensus and improve cooperation among Arab states so that, in the words of one Syrian analyst, "we can keep talking about Palestine without actually doing anything about it" in the immediate future.

"Before Syria can ask Washington to do anything to solve the big regional issues, Assad must bring together the Arabs so that he — and they — are heeded," the analyst added. "Otherwise, Bush would never listen to Syria alone."

If Mr. Assad is true to form, he will let the United States take the diplomatic lead in squaring the circle diplomats perceive in Washington's promises to its Arab coalition partners and to Israel, analysts say.

"Assad has a time cushion of at least six months and won't be pushed by events," a European diplomat said, "which is why the official media keep talking about Gulf security arrangements and the future of Iraq, which both provide a convenient distraction to take the heat and steam out of the situation."

Some analysts say they think the war has unleashed pro-democracy forces in the Middle East that may eventually cause problems for Mr. Assad's autocratic rule.

"Where we have serious problems is on the issue of combating terrorism and human rights," said Edward P. Djerejian, the U.S. ambassador to Syria, who has been an architect of improved U.S. relations with Damascus. "Much more work has to be done on these two very important issues."

Underlying Syria's cautious policy is Mr. Assad's judgment that he finds himself among the winners in large part thanks to his shrewd appraisal of Syrian weakness, according to diplomats and political analysts.

An astute tactician, Mr. Assad was made painfully aware in the mid-1980s that the Soviet Union, under President Mikhail S. Gorbachev's direction, was prepared neither to provide him with sophisticated weaponry nor to allow Damascus a monopoly on filtering Soviet relations with much of the Middle East.

Mr. Gorbachev's decision to allow a mass immigration of Soviet Jews to Israel finished off remaining illusions about the Soviet Union's role as a superpower in Middle East politics.

Left with no major counterweight other than Iran, Mr. Assad began improving relations with Washington because, according to diplomats, he felt only the United States could provide the regional leverage to help Syria out of its diplomatic and financial straits.

During the Reagan administration, relations had reached rock bottom. There were vitriolic charges of U.S. subservience to Israel. Syria is said to have abetted terrorism to drive Israeli, U.S. and other Western troops from Lebanon and downed a U.S. war plane in 1983.

But even in a region long used to abrupt reconciliations, Syria's decision to join the anti-Iraq coalition surprised the Syrian public, despite Mr. Assad's long feud with the rival branch of the Ba'ath Arab Socialist Party in Baghdad.

In its public relations, the Assad government was careful to avoid provoking the many Syrians who had failed to understand how the Americans could be condemned one day as conniving with Israel to block Palestinian rights and praised the next as trusted midwives of a just and lasting Middle East peace.

An illustration of such official uneasiness is the virtual news blackout in the state-controlled press on the role of the 20,000-man Syrian expeditionary force in the Gulf because they, like other allied forces, were in effect fighting under American command.

Arabs Prepare for Role As Peacekeepers in Gulf

Reuters

DAMASCUS — Egypt called Tuesday for the formation of an Arab peacekeeping force to fill the gap left by the eventual withdrawal of allied troops from the Gulf.

"The troops of Egypt and Syria now present in the Gulf can be the nucleus for an Arab peacekeeping force after the withdrawal of the foreign forces from the Gulf," Foreign Minister Esmat Abdel Meguid of Egypt said.

The foreign ministers of Syria, Egypt and the six Gulf Cooperation Council states — Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Bahrain and the United Arab Emirates — were meeting in Damascus on postwar security arrangements.

The eight countries are members of the 28-nation U.S.-led coalition that last week defeated Iraq's troops and expelled them from Kuwait after a six-week war.

Foreign Minister Farouk Shara of Syria said, "The Arabs will not permit a repetition of the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait with all the destruction and divisions it left among the Arabs."

He said that during the two-day meeting the foreign ministers would also discuss the Palestinian question and the economic development of impoverished Arab countries.

An important element of the talks will be the promise of millions of dollars from oil-producing nations for development in Syria and Egypt and the reinforcement of the two countries' armies after the withdrawal of other multinational troops, diplomats said.

The ministers are due to meet a European Community delegation on Wednesday.

Mr. Abdel Meguid said the postwar plans would be purely defensive and would conform with Arab League conventions and international law.

"These arrangements should come from the Arab region," he said. "They should not be arranged from outside. They should not constitute a bloc or a front against anybody. These arrangements will be defensive in their nature."

Syria and Egypt sent tens of thousands of troops to Saudi Arabia to help in the fight for Kuwait.

Diplomats said an agreement signed by the ministers would stipulate that extra Syrian and Egyptian troops would fill the vacancy after the pullout of other multinational forces.

DEALS: *Being a Millionaire in Moscow Just Isn't What It Used to Be*

(Continued from page 1)

prefers a small Zhiguli, the lumpen Soviet car, for his busy deal making.

He is divorced, has a dacha like most successful Soviet citizens and took the recent burglary of his former wife's apartment as a staged KGB pretext for snooping.

The government has made its case against Mr. Tarasov the most public and intense of all its investigations. The authorities speak conspiratorially and sketchily about Mr. Tarasov's business associates leading a network involving weapons, currency violations and murder.

They have also raided his offices several times since the presidential decree was issued, illegally conducting searches without company officials present. Mr. Tarasov says his company's hard-currency account at the State Bank for Foreign Trade, with about $9 million on deposit, has been frozen.

With a higher degree in technical sciences and 18 years experience in a state research institute, Mr. Tarasov tried to break into the blossoming cooperative movement in 1987 by setting up a matchmaking bureau. The venture did not take off, so he opened the Tekhnika cooperative, which began as a kind of laboratory for new inventions and eventually evolved into Istok.

Though he failed at matchmaking for love, Mr. Tarasov has succeeded at mating for dollars. Istok is, in essence, an organization of enterprises looking for foreign customers.

Mr. Tarasov sets up the deals, then arranges for the Soviet product, say mineral fertilizers, to be transported to the West. He then collects the hard currency payments. Instead of taking cash, most of the Soviet enterprises Istok represents give Mr. Tarasov a shopping list of consumer products in short supply here, which he purchases and arranges to have shipped to them.

Istok takes a commission, as does the State Ministry for Foreign Economic Relations, which does nothing to arrange or ease the transaction — except for not standing in the way.

"It's easy to make money here," said Mr. Tarasov, adding that to ensure the success of any deal, it is best to include a Communist Party subsidiary as a silent partner.

Mr. Tarasov previously had frequent clashes with the authorities over tax rates and government-imposed wage ceilings.

All in all, however, the government seemed pleased with its cut of his booming businesses. But as Mr. Gorbachev began retreating from an ambitious prescription for replacing the centrally run economy with a market system, his administration began shifting blame for the country's economic troubles onto "greedy" entrepreneurs.

Mr. Tarasov says that his statement about Mr. Gorbachev's deal with Japan was simply his own deduction that the president's shift from Western-style economics, his bristling at Western criticism of his domestic policies, and a recent flurry of Japanese-Soviet initiatives meant that Mr. Gorbachev was turning east for economic and political support and that the disputed Kuril Island chain was the price the Soviet leader had agreed to pay.

Mr. Tarasov says that he completely lost faith in Mr. Gorbachev, whom he used to describe as his "hero."

"In the beginning, I would have built a monument to Gorbachev with my own hands," Mr. Tarasov said. "Whenever something went wrong, or there was a shift in policy, like raising the tax rates so that it was prohibitive to earn too much money, I always found enemies around him to blame. But now, I see I have been a fool.

"Gorbachev used us Soviet businessmen to gain credibility in the West, and, now that the world has come to believe that the Soviet Union is doomed without Gorbachev, he can afford to cast us off and return, more or less, to the old way of doing things."

"I am really disenchanted," he said. "I feel great pity that this is happening to my country. Once I thought I could help change this country, but now I feel like a superfluous man."

DOUBT: *Short of Conditions*

(Continued from page 1)

is unlikely to be as high as the 20,000 to 30,000 that some Kuwaiti officials claim are missing.

Accounting for all these missing civilians and Kuwaiti soldiers promises to be a lengthy business, but allied diplomats say Iraq can comply fairly quickly with several of their other conditions for a cease-fire agreement, including returning allied prisoners of war and providing details of mine fields and chemical weapon stocks left behind in Kuwait.

Although Iraq said Tuesday that its ruling Revolutionary Command Council has annulled "all decisions it has made since Aug. 2 regarding Kuwait," the coalition partners are under pressure from Kuwait to refuse this offer and insist that the legislation formally annexing Kuwait be repealed by the Iraqi National Assembly, which passed it in the first place.

Baghdad's offer to return gold and foreign currency seized from the Kuwaiti banks as well as stolen Kuwaiti aircraft appears to meet the terms of the latest Security Council resolution, which calls on Iraq only "to begin to return all Kuwaiti property" it has seized.

Similarly, Baghdad's earlier announcement that it now accepts the justice of Kuwait's claim for damages meets their call, in the same resolution, for Iraq to "accept in principle its liability for any loss, damage or injury arising in regard to Kuwait and third states."

Allied diplomats say the size of the war reparations they will demand from Baghdad is most likely to depend on whether Mr. Hussein remains in power or is replaced by a new regime which they favor.

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Windfall: ariah Status er Stage

...convenient distraction to ... heat and steam out of the ... issue."

Some analysts say they ... war has unleashed pro... forces in the Middle East ... eventually cause problems ... Assad's autocratic rule.

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An astute tactician, Mr. ... was made painfully aware in the ... mid-1980s that the Soviet ... under President Mikhail S. Gor... chev's direction, was prepared ... ther to provide him with ... cated weaponry nor to ... Damascus a monopoly on ... Soviet relations with most ... Middle East.

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AFTERMATH: As freed POWs were reported to look "very happy," Egypt turned its eye to the future

Baghdad Frees Last POWs, Storm Delays Iraqis' Release

By Lee Hockstader
Washington Post Service

BAGHDAD — Iraq on Tuesday turned over 35 more prisoners of war to the International Committee of the Red Cross, saying they represented the last group of allied servicemen in Iraqi custody.

The group included 15 Americans, 9 Britons, 9 Saudis, an Italian and a Kuwaiti. With the 10 prisoners released Monday, they bring to 45 the number of prisoners of war freed by Iraq.

By late afternoon, journalists had not seen the latest group of freed prisoners, but Angelo Gnaedinger, Red Cross delegate-general for the Middle East and North Africa, said at a news conference that "they looked all very happy to me."

He said he had no information to contradict Iraq's assertion that it had now released all captured coalition servicemen.

The servicemen — whose names were not released — were scheduled to be flown by chartered aircraft Tuesday from Iraq to Saudi Arabia. In return, the allies were to release several hundred of the more than 63,000 Iraqi prisoners of war.

But a powerful wind storm that uprooted small trees and sent debris flying through the streets of Baghdad prevented the flight from leaving.

Mr. Gnaedinger said the repatriation of Iraqi POWs also was delayed by the storm. By late afternoon, Red Cross officials were still awaiting a break in the weather.

The Red Cross, Mr. Gnaedinger said, had "extensive and extremely constructive discussions" with Iraqi government authorities about the release of prisoners remaining in custody, who were thought to include thousands of Kuwaiti civilians.

"We are confident we can very rapidly sit down with both parties" to work out the details of remaining releases and repatriations, he said.

"This should happen in the coming days," he said. "It is the wish of the Iraqi government to have a global repatriation."

Iraq's ruling Revolutionary Command Council has announced that military deserters would be given a one-week amnesty to rejoin their units at one of 11 cities, five of them in the south.

The council said that many soldiers had lost touch with their units because bridges and communication links had been cut by the allies. The amnesty, which could affect thousands of deserters, comes amid reports that the army is helping to squash civil unrest in provincial towns and cities.

There have been no visible signs of civil unrest in Baghdad, where Iraq's extensive security force keeps a close eye on the population.

None of the approximately 60 journalists in the capital, who are tightly supervised by Iraqi government officials, have been permitted to visit any of the affected cities since the unrest was first reported last week. Nor have journalists been allowed to interview soldiers. Most high ranking government officials also are inaccessible.

In what may be a sign that the government is considering a tougher response to the unrest, Iraq has ordered most foreign journalists in Baghdad to leave before the end of the week.

Officials say they are overburdened and have been unable to spend time with their families because of the tasks of accompanying journalists on reporting trips, listening to their telephone conversations and censoring their reports.

HOME: *Troops' Return to Begin*

(Continued from page 1)

to follow a pattern of "first-in, first-out," meaning those like the 82d Airborne, which arrived in Saudi Arabia last August, would be among the first home.

The 18th Airborne Corps, which makes up the U.S. Army's rapid deployment force, also includes the 101st Airborne Division of Fort Campbell, Kentucky, the 24th Mechanized Infantry Division of Fort Stewart, Georgia, and the 18th Airborne Corps headquarters at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, where the 82d is based.

Because these units were among those to drive deepest into Iraq during the U.S.-led ground offensive, it will be *difficult to bring* back large numbers of them quickly, sources said.

They said military leaders were still working out details of what one called "the symbolic first homecoming" of war veterans at Andrews Air Force Base.

Speaking to a Justice Department conference on crime, President Bush referred to U.S. troops Tuesday as "these American heroes" but did not directly refer to their return home or the release of prisoners of war.

"Their magnificent victory in the Gulf has brought a renewed sense in pride and confidence here at home," Mr. Bush said. "It's contagious, it's all over our country. You can feel it every single minute."

Although military sources said the president planned to greet the returning troops at Andrews, a senior Pentagon official said final details of the welcoming ceremony were still being worked out.

Roman Popadiuk, a deputy White House spokesman, said, "While the president has said he would like the troops to come home as soon as possible, to the best of our knowledge, there are no such plans."

Earlier, Martin Fitzwater, the White House press secretary, said Mr. Bush would probably deal with the subject of when troops would be come home in his Wednesday night address to a joint meeting of Congeress.

Pete Williams, the Pentagon spokesman, said final plans for the repatriation of most of the 540,000 U.S. troops in the Gulf had not been completed. *(AP, AFP)*

Egypt Reopens All Historic Sites

Reuters

CAIRO — Egypt announced Tuesday the reopening of hundreds of museums and historic sites after prospects of pro-Iraqi guerrilla attacks faded.

The Ministry of Culture had expressed apprehension about possible sabotage, but said all pharaonic tombs, temples, Coptic and Islamic monuments and museums, which were closed shortly after Iraq's invasion of Kuwait on Aug. 2, would be reopened amid tight security.

The Associated Press

The U.S. Army's 3d platoon, 43d Engineers, preparing to blow up Iraqi weapons and ordnance collected in a pit in Iraq. The cache included anti-tank weapons.

For Kelly, 33-Year Army Career Is Ending All Too Briefly

By Patrick E. Tyler
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — After briefing the press and millions of Americans on the progress of wars in Panama and the Gulf, Lieutenant General Thomas W. Kelly, director of operations for the Joint Chiefs of Staff, announced at the Pentagon that he was making his last appearance before the banks of television cameras and reporters.

"I'd just like to say that believe it or not, I've enjoyed this little interlude," he said Monday.

General Kelly, 58, who is to retire on Friday after 33 years of military service, was a key figure in carrying out a stringent information policy on the conduct of the Gulf war.

Known for his jowly delivery of military dictums mixed with flashes of wit, he presided over the Washington end of the daily information briefings about the progress of the war to an audience of news representatives whose variety of background and experience generated a debate of sorts on the quality of war coverage.

"I can tell you I got about 1,000 letters, and 95 percent of the people said, 'We feel we're being told everything we need to know,'" he said.

"None of those letters was supportive of the press," he said.

General Kelly said that although he has no complaint about news organizations over all, there were moments that surprised him about the extent to which some reporters expected him to reveal information that might affect the security of U.S. forces.

"Some people who came to our briefings were not very experienced," he said, recalling the question from one reporter who asked "what our plan of maneuver was" on the battlefield.

"I think the press needs to take a step back and reflect on how they cover things," the general said, adding that in World War II, "the security of the force was absolutely accepted by all those correspondents covering the war, including Ernie Pyle."

With a touch of hyperbole, General Kelly was able to deliver a series of mini-lectures on military doctrine that are not likely to show up in the kind of textbooks he studied at the Army War College and the General Staff College.

Asked in one session whether sending B-52 bombers to attack a Scud missile site was not like killing a fly with a sledgehammer, he replied, "My own personal opinion is that's a delightful way to kill a fly."

General Kelly trained as a tank commander and served two tours in Vietnam, where one of the units he commanded suffered 90 percent casualties in the Tet offensive and where four helicopters he flew in were damaged and forced down under enemy fire.

He chose the army as a last-minute diversion from a career in journalism, in which he holds a degree from Temple University. His father, grandfather, uncle and mother all worked at The Philadelphia Inquirer.

REVOLT: *U.S. Foresees Hussein Loyalists Prevailing*

(Continued from page 1)

Zubair said he had seen two helicopters strafing civilians, despite heavy winds and rain. He told of "fighting, stealing, killing" taking place in southern Iraq.

"All cities have some people for Saddam, some against," he told Reuters. "The rebels hope they are winning but the army was fighting them last night."

A U.S. military briefer in Dhahran told journalists, "I think there is a groundswell among the civil population toward more unrest," but he said that "at the same time, the government is starting to get its arms around this — the one thing Saddam does best is handle situations like this."

Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d said in Washington that the United States did not know what role, if any, Iran was playing in stirring the unrest in Iraq.

"We simply do not know," he said after meeting visiting Foreign Minister Francisco Fernández Ordóñez of Spain. "We know that there are differences here between Shia Moslems and others."

Margaret D. Tutwiler, the State Department spokesman, said the United States could not confirm whether there had been unrest in Baghdad. But she said that Baghdad radio and the Iraqi press agency, INA, seemed to have gone off the air for about one hour on Tuesday. The United States did not know why, she said.

Kurdish guerrillas claimed Tuesday to have seized five northern Iraqi towns.

Civil unrest was reported to have spread north to Arbil, about 130 kilometers south of the Turkish border.

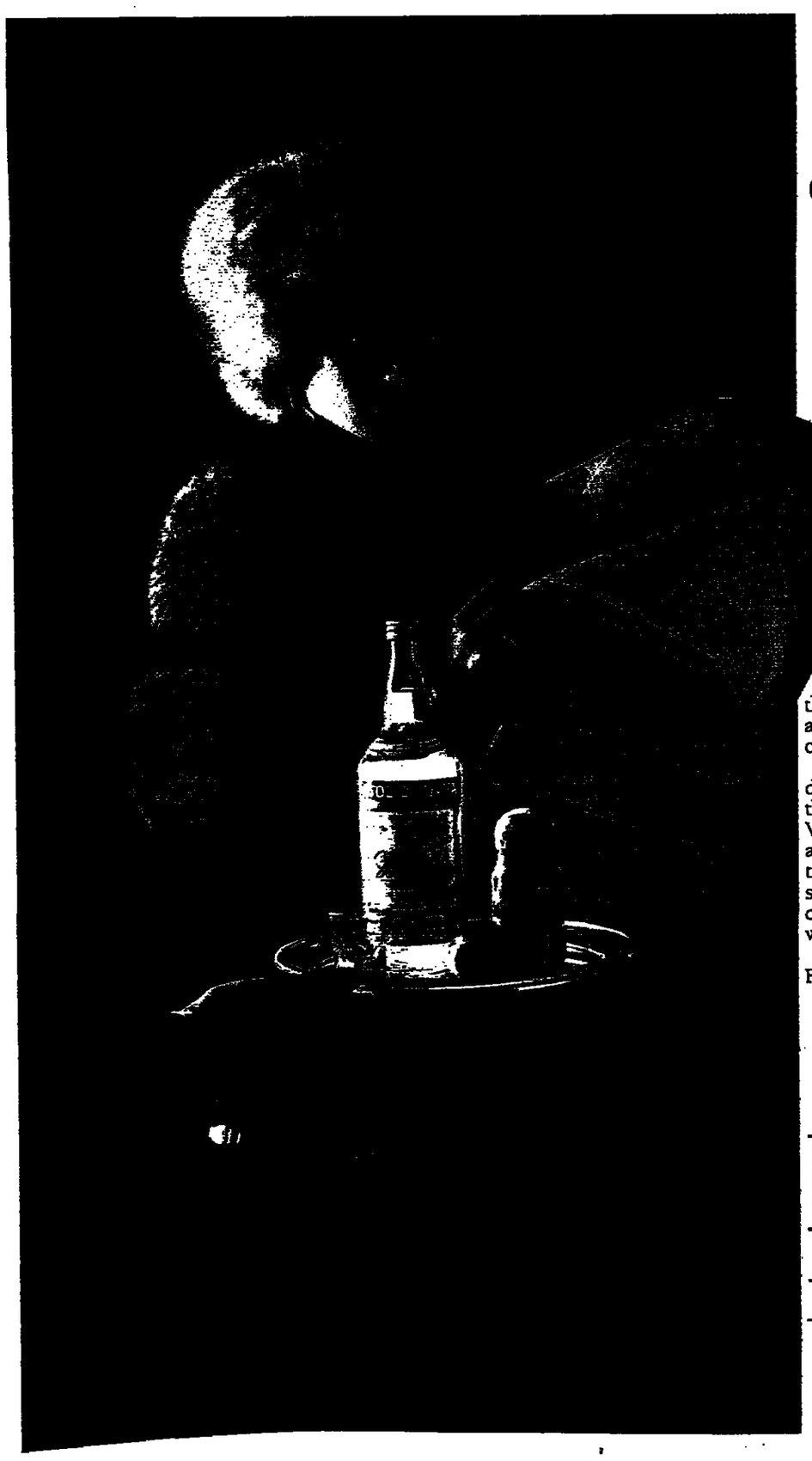
"Arbil has been liberated," Jalal Talabani, leader of the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan, declared in Damascus.

He said anti-Hussein demonstrations also broke out Sunday in Tikrit, the Iraqi leader's hometown. *(AP, AFP, Reuters, WP)*

Rocard-Bush Meeting Set

Reuters

PARIS — Prime Minister Michel Rocard of France will meet with President George Bush during a visit to Washington from Saturday to Monday, Mr. Rocard's office said Tuesday. It said Mr. Rocard would also meet officials and members of Congress



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AFTERMATH: Building the world's largest car wash, and how the anti-war movement lost its voice

Putting America's War Machine in Reverse: Not So Easy Does It

By Benjamin Weiser
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. military officials who successfully built up the war machine in the Gulf now have to build something else: the world's largest car wash.

Before any of the 110,000 U.S. tanks, armored vehicles and cargo trucks used in Operation Desert Storm can be shipped home, all the dirt, grime and muck must be cleaned off to the satisfaction of inspectors from the Department of Agriculture.

But there are not many washing stations for tanks in the desert.

So the head of Desert Storm logistics has told the Pentagon that he contracted a Kuwaiti company to lay heavy slabs of concrete strong enough to accommodate 60-ton vehicles, set up steam cleaners and provide elbow grease.

Cleaning equipment is the least of it. With the war over, military officials now face the task of bringing back the billions of tons of ammunition, fuel, equipment and more than 540,000 soldiers shipped to the Gulf in the last seven months. But officials are finding it is hard to shut off a war.

"Literally, in the last 24 hours I asked the Military Sealift Command to turn their ships and head them back to Europe," said Lieutenant General Jimmy D. Ross, the army's deputy chief of staff for logistics.

While he was doing that, General Crosbie Saint, the arm commander in Europe who sent 70,000 soldiers to the Gulf, was worrying about such things as scraping tons of desert-tan coloring off hundreds of armored vehicles. "I've got to repaint all those tanks — paint them green again," he said. "I mean, it was a bitch getting them painted tan."

Before U.S. forces head home, huge supply depots must be emptied, unexpended ammunition repackaged and unexploded mines and ordnance removed from the battlefield. Decisions remain on what equipment can be left in the Gulf, what can be sold and what can be thrown away.

Damaged items must be accounted for and routed to various army depots — tanks to Anniston, Alabama; communications gear to Tobyhanna, Pennsylvania; helicopters to Corpus Christi, Texas; various other vehicles to Texarkana, Texas, and ammunition to storage centers at Tooele, Utah, and Hawthorne, Nevada.

Recently, logistics personnel went through soldiers' quarters and former staging areas, taking apart makeshift wooden floors and tables.

Why? They had been constructed from shipping pallets, and the army needed them back for the return home.

The Pentagon has yet to announce the order of departure for troops from the Gulf, but there is little doubt about who is most likely to be among those staying behind — port handlers, loaders, drivers and specialists in clearing mines.

Some defense officials say they think the redeployment could take as long as a year, and the build-down may be more complicated than the buildup. "It's kind of like packing your car — it takes longer to pack it than it does to unpack it," a Pentagon spokesman said last week.

In part, the logistics questions depend on much bigger issues, such as the size and nature of U.S. forces to be stationed permanently in the Gulf region amid new security arrangements for the Middle East. Also related is the matter of how many of the U.S. troops that came out of Europe will return there or be shifted to the United States in line with planned budget cuts that require the army to trim from 18 active divisions to 12 by 1995.

There is also the task of quickly replenishing U.S. war reserves in Europe, which were severely depleted in the manning of Operation Desert Storm. And there is the prospect now of creating a similar reserve in the Middle East — perhaps enough armaments and supplies to equip a division, officials said. The United States may also want to sell battle-tested, combat-proven tanks and other weapons to Saudi Arabia or other nations.

Last week, General H. Norman Schwarzkopf, the Desert Storm commander, sent a brigadier general and 30 experts to Kuwait to set up a logistics base as part of Task Force Freedom, which Pentagon officials said was the U.S. program to assist in rebuilding Kuwait. At the same time, General Schwarzkopf and military officials have cells of people working on redeployment plans. Many agree that the task will be complicated by the fact that the urgency will not be what it was during the buildup; cost may become a consideration, and logistical traffic jams must be avoided.

Going over, "we were ready to pay premium prices for the transportation," said Colonel Robert Gimbert of the Command and General Staff College, "but coming back it will not be as critical."

The Transportation Command at Scott Air Force Base in Illinois continues to ship huge loads of matériel into the theater. Officials said that more than 50,000 tons of weapons and supplies had been air- and sea-lifted in since President George Bush's announcement of the cease-fire last week.

Officials at the Defense Personnel Support Center in Philadelphia, which has arranged more than $2.4 billion in Desert Storm contracts for food, clothing and medical supplies, are puzzling over which ones to discontinue. "We have to do it smart or we can fool this thing up," said its commander, Brigadier General John Cusick.

One issue will be salvaging and dumping. After Vietnam, the military recovered $400 million in spark plugs, radios, batteries, transistors and other salvagable items, according to Major General John Murray, the last logistics chief for U.S. forces in Southeast Asia. The United States also sold over 800,000 tons of matériel at auction. "The military is in a big junk business when they clean up a battlefield," General Murray said.

Ecology also will be a consideration. In past wars, the army dumped fuel and other noxious substances into the ground, one military expert said. Today, he said, "a lot of stuff can't be dumped."

"Now, we are going to spend the time, effort and money to dispose of it in a secure way," he said.

Mike Nelson/Agence France-Presse

U.S. Army tanks, withdrawing from Kuwait, driving through the desert of northeastern Saudi Arabia toward Dhahran.

U.S. Anti-War Efforts Quickly Lost Out to Appetite for Victory

By Elsa Walsh
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Hopes were high and emotions were flush the evening of Jan. 26, when thousands of protesters from across the country flooded the streets of Washington to denounce the Gulf war. Never before had so many come together for an anti-war rally so early in a conflict, social commentators said.

But almost as quickly as it had gained momentum, the anti-war movement faltered. By the time President George Bush had ordered a cease-fire, it had almost lost its voice.

Americans' supposed lack of stomach for war — demonstrated by strong opposition to the Vietnam War — instead had emerged as an appetite for victory.

"It got outclassed by the war," said John Mueller, a University of Rochester political scientist, of the war protest.

Still, movement leaders are proceeding with plans for nationwide rallies, previously scheduled for March 16, with a new focus: bringing the troops home and resolving all the Mideast's conflicts.

Various factors contributed to the anti-war movement's troubles. Decisive coalition victories at every stage of the war suppressed opposition, as did the war's swiftness. President Saddam Hussein of Iraq, too, was demonized: his parading of bruised American prisoners of war and his praising of American protesters had a disastrous impact.

Far more important in prompting overwhelming support for the war — from nearly nine out of 10 Americans, in some polls — was the simple fact that so few U.S. troops died.

"This is the 1990s analogue to what Secretary of State John Hay called the 'splendid little war' against Spain in 1898," said Leo Ribuffo, a history professor at George Washington University. "Short, quick wars with few casualties against evil regimes are popular."

Had the war taken more American lives, he said, the opposite would have happened.

Steeped in the popular images of hundreds of thousands of protesters marching against the Vietnam War, some leaders of the Gulf war protest movement may have harbored unrealistic expectations that their generation would follow suit, experts on social movements said.

In fact, polls showed the opposite, even among Vietnam-era protesters. Convinced that the United States had a clear goal with this conflict, a large majority of those who came into young adulthood during the Vietnam War voiced support for the Gulf war.

"I can't believe I'm supporting a war," said Eileen Foole, 43, of Randolph, Massachusetts, shortly before the cease-fire. She had protested against the Vietnam War when friends from her home town started dying. But she saw the U.S. role differently this time.

She said that she didn't feel Vietnam "was our war," that it was an internal conflict in Vietnam. But she felt that Americans were *performing* something akin to a global rescue in the Gulf.

But resolute in their belief that much of the support for this war was soft, some movement organizers dispute the perception that the anti-war movement was weak or did not represent mainstream America. They point to the opposition by leaders of major Christian churches and unions before the war started.

"The movement really grew and reached into layers where there had never been any activity before," said Bonnie Garvin, a spokeswoman for the National Campaign for Peace in the Middle East, the organizer of the Jan. 26 march.

"There were 59 vigils seven days a week in New Hampshire," she said, adding that "that never happened in Vietnam."

ISRAEL: *Baker Is Ready to Make Another Bid at Resolving the Resistant Mideast Conflict*

(Continued from page 1)

ship of the PLO chairman, Yasser Arafat, local activists are insisting more than ever on representation by the PLO — which Israel adamantly refuses to recognize — and resisting U.S. leadership of the diplomatic process.

The Palestinian Unified Command, which has directed the three-year *intifada*, or uprising, against Israeli rule in the territories, issued a leaflet Sunday calling President George Bush a "criminal" and rejecting any meeting between local Palestinians and Secretary Baker.

Optimistic observers, who include some Israeli leftists and American Jewish lobbyists, say U.S. prestige is so high among Jews here now that it might be enough to counter the drift toward extremism.

Israeli Jews, these observers say, have been filled with gratitude by Mr. Bush's handling of Mr. Hussein. And polls show that a sense among Israelis of dependence on the United States for security has been heightened by the need for U.S.-manned Patriot anti-missile batteries to defend Israeli cities from Iraqi missiles. That feeling, combined with Israel's need for financial aid to absorb Soviet immigrants, "is a formidable combination," said Harry Wall, director of the Israel office of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith.

"We're on the verge of a major public opinion move out of this sense of anxiety and sense of isolation from the rest of the world," Mr. Wall said. "The country is weary and tired, but it's not angry. If there is a calibrated approach by Washington, it could create a momentum here behind moving the peace process forward that would be impossible to resist."

Mr. Baker has already accepted Mr. Shamir's argument that a new attempt to foster Israeli-Palestinian peace should be linked to progress in relations between Israel and Arab states, such as Saudi Arabia, Syria and Jordan.

If Washington is careful to offer incentives to Israel in the form of a breakthrough in relations with Arab states, some analysts say, public opinion could swing behind an attempt to put into effect some variation of the Camp David plan for Israeli-Palestinian peace, a process that was agreed to by Israeli, Egyptian and U.S. leaders in 1978 and begins with elections in the West Bank and Gaza, and Arab "autonomy," or limited self-rule.

Mr. Shamir put forward a peace plan in May 1989 that called for elections and autonomy as well as Israeli negotiations with Arab states. Last March, however, he rejected a formula tortuously put together by Mr. Baker for preliminary Israeli-Palestinian talks on the elections, largely because of hard-line opposition within his own Likud party.

Many analysts say the single greatest obstacle to a U.S. initiative may be the leaders that will be involved in any Israeli-Palestinian peace process.

Despite the relatively close cooperation between Israel and the United States during the Gulf war, relations between Prime Minister Shamir and President Bush remain tense and mistrustful, marked by the rancor created between the two men in disputes last year over the Baker plan and settlements in the occupied lands.

Even if Mr. Shamir were to yield to those in his party who favor the Camp David process for Israeli-Palestinian reconciliation, his coalition would not withstand a move toward negotiations with Palestinians, many analysts say. The Likud has a parliamentary majority only with votes of three rightist parties that oppose any framework for talks with Palestinians.

The readiness of the Palestinian leadership for serious peace talks is equally problematic. The U.S. plan last year for Israeli-Palestinian talks called for finding Arab leaders in the territories who would negotiate with Israel without direct PLO participation. The effort never succeeded in eliminating PLO influence to Israel's satisfaction, and local activists now appear likely to insist more than ever on PLO participation.

Some Israeli policy planners say there is still a chance to fashion a new Palestinian leadership. If Saudi Arabia and Egypt — members of the anti-Iraq coalition — were, for example, to help isolate the PLO and promote an alternative, they say, a breakthrough could occur.

More likely, however, Mr. Baker and Mr. Bush will find themselves grappling with the same Israeli and Palestinian leaders who frustrated their earlier peace effort. That may cause them to consider whether their tactics should be aimed at those leaders or at the generation beyond them.

2 Palestinians Sentenced to 30 Years For Killing Israeli

The Associated Press

JERUSALEM — A court on Tuesday sentenced two Palestinian teenagers to 30 years in prison each for a knife attack that killed a man on a Tel Aviv-bound bus.

On Dec. 2, three West Bank Palestinians boarded a bus, stabbed to death a Jewish seminary student and wounded three other passengers. Policemen fatally shot one of the assailants.

The attack in a Tel Aviv suburb came amid a series of knifings by Arabs after the Temple Mount riots in Jerusalem. Seventeen Palestinians were killed when the police opened fire on stone-throwers in that incident on Oct. 8.

The Tel Aviv District Court convicted the youths after they pleaded guilty to murder and three counts of attempted murder, the news agency Itim said.

■ Rockets Hit North Israel

Soviet-designed Katyusha rockets launched from southern Lebanon landed in northern Israel Tuesday but caused no injuries or damage, Reuters reported military sources as saying in Kiryat Shemona, Israel.

Rebel Kurds Fear Chemical Attack

Reuters

PARIS — Kurdish rebels in northern Iraq fear that troops loyal to President Saddam Hussein may retaliate against them with chemical weapons, an opposition member said Tuesday.

The opposition member, Ahmed Bamarni, a spokesman for the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan, said that although President Hussein did not use chemicals on the United States or on Israel, "we're afraid he'll use them on us." In March 1988, Iraqi troops killed 5,000 Kurds and wounded 7,000 at Halabja with chemical weapons, according to Iranian reports.

The Iranian press agency IRNA said Tuesday that Kurds had seized the city of Sulamaniya, near the border with Iran. Mr. Bamarni said that camps surrounding Sulamaniya were in rebel hands, but that he could not confirm that the city had been taken over by guerrillas.

AMERICAN TOPICS

Television Ministries Smitten by Scandals

Several years after sexual and financial scandals brought down two television ministries and tarnished others, TV evangelism in the United States appears to be in decline, The New York Times reports.

Jimmy Swaggart, who was dismissed by the Assemblies of God denomination in 1988 after disclosures about his involvement with a prostitute, has lost 80 percent of his 2.2 million viewers, according to the Arbitron rating service. Oral Roberts, who claimed in 1987 that God would end his life if he did not come up with $8 million, raised all or most of that but since has lost half of his 1.1 million viewers.

Last month, because of the trial judge's remarks about religion, a federal appeals court set aside Jim Bakker's 45-year prison term for bilking his followers of $158 million. The court has ordered a new sentence by a different judge. Mr. Bakker remains in prison.

Jerry Falwell appears on only a handful of his former 200 stations. Pat Robertson lost viewers when he took time off to run for president in 1988 but claims he is on the way back.

According to Arbitron, in November 1985 the top 20 syndicated religious programs had more than 11 million viewers. By November 1990, the total was down to 7.7 million.

Short Takes

Medical school applications, which declined in the 1980s, are up sharply. More than 33,600 students have applied for 16,000 places next fall in the 126 accredited U.S. medical schools, the Association of American Medical Colleges says. This is 3,000 fewer applications than in 1981, when the decline began, but 15 percent over last year's 29,243 applications. Experts ascribe the increase to a recession-born search for security, aggressive recruiting by medical colleges and greater emphasis by medical schools on the humanities.

The United States has no fewer than 3,100 magazines, with names ranging from Erotic Lingerie to How to Keep Your Family and Neighborhood Drug Free, according to Samir Husni, a University of Mississippi associate professor of journalism who publishes an annual guide to magazines. He says only a third of new magazines survive longer than five years.

About People

Linus Pauling, winner of the Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 1954 and the Nobel Peace Prize in 1972, turned 90 last week, keeping busy with scientific papers and political statements. At 85, he published "How to Live Longer and Feel Better," and he continues to live up to that title. Whether it's luck, good genes or his long-advocated ingestion of huge amounts of Vitamin C every day, Mr. Pauling is hale, hearty, needs no hearing aid and often doesn't bother to put on his reading glasses.

During a Chicago tennis tournament last week, John McEnroe, 32, punctuated his first-round match with the usual verbal outbursts. Afterward, he remarked: "I feel at times I can control it better than others, but I am not going to make any excuses and rationalize it. I can't think of any positives coming out of my behavior. It's like smoking cigarettes and you can't stop. It's just a lousy stinking habit. It doesn't do me a damn bit of good. I don't have any excuses."

Brendan Sullivan, who defended Oliver L. North in the Iran-contra case, is becoming a celebrity lawyer, The Washington Post reports. He has been profiled in M inc. and The Washingtonian magazines. In one profile, an unnamed friend quotes him as saying: "The bad thing is that by the time somebody comes to me, they are pretty far up the creek. The good thing is they will pay almost anything."

Arthur Higbee

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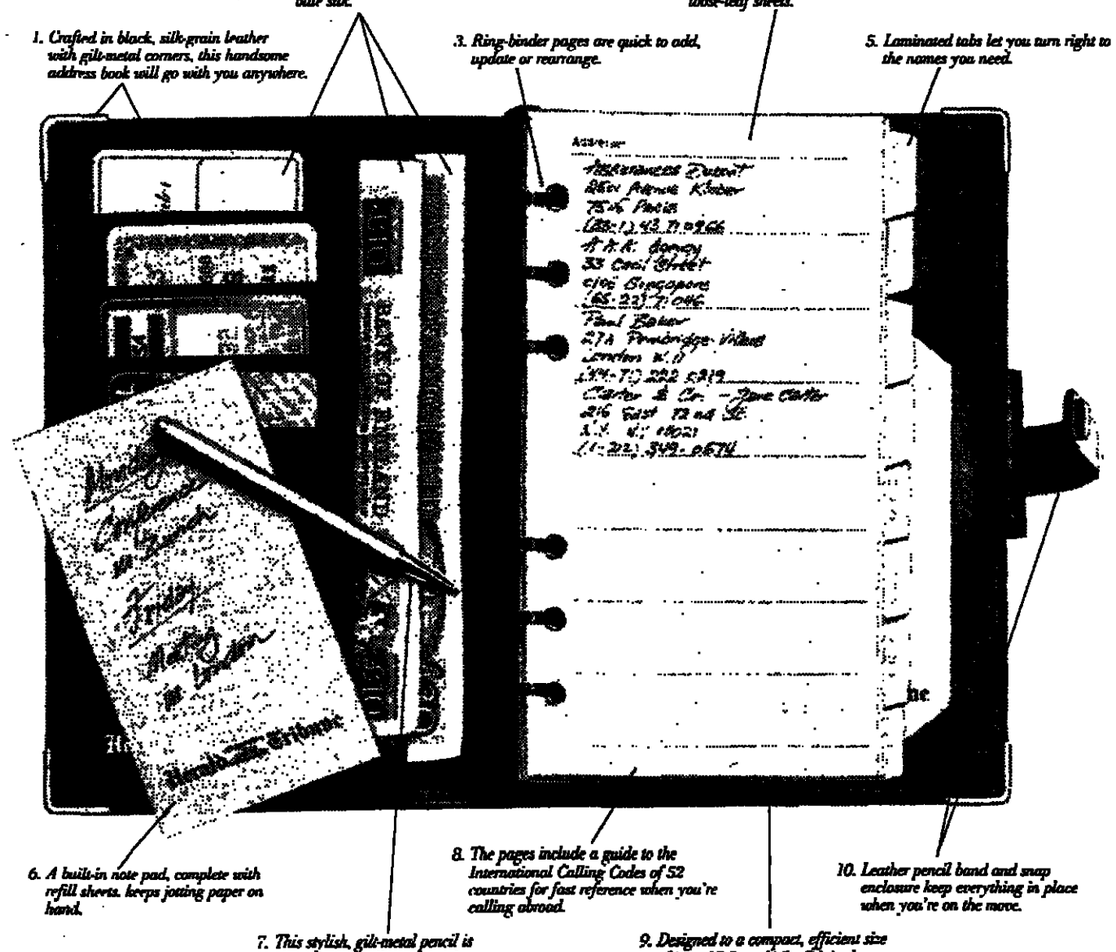

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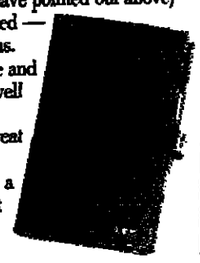

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Democracy, but How?

Refugees report signs of a budding fundamentalist Islamic uprising in southern Iraq, home of a majority Shiite population heretofore ruled by Saddam Hussein's Sunni-Ba'ath party-military clique. He still has formidable repressive machinery to confront pressures arising from the calamity he has brought upon his country. But Saddam appears to face a challenge more broad-based and deeply rooted than any he has encountered before.

Many scenario writers, noting Iraq's police structure and lack of democratic experience, have concluded that a successor would likely come from within Saddam Hussein's tight circle: a general, perhaps, or another thug from his hometown of Tikrit. From outside Iraq, it has been impossible to gauge popular feelings. The politicians in exile have often seemed beholden to one or another of Iraq's neighbors and not sure harbingers of a democratic alternative. But with the shocks of this war, previous political bets may be off. We may all be about to learn something new about Iraqi politics.

The United States presses actively for Saddam Hussein's ouster. But some exile circles wonder if Washington would be content not just to work out a cease-fire with the Iraqi military but to see it install a successor regime. Its mission would be to hold things steady and to show itself new, strong and national enough to keep Iraq from being manipulated or worse by neighbors such as Iran, Syria and Turkey.

We see no evidence that Washington is using its influence to put down Iraqi democrats, whoever and wherever they are. It is likelier that the American government has simply not thought through the political transition that Iraq must make now that the guns are silent. Washington necessarily hesitates to intervene directly, and it holds itself apart from the exiles not because it is indifferent but mostly because it is unprepared. Until Aug. 2, after all, American officials were trying to cultivate Saddam Hussein, not destroy him. Such political opposition as there was was treated as a problem of human rights.

Slogans favoring Iraq's stability and territorial integrity are no longer enough. A great deal has to be learned about popular currents inside Iraq as well as exiles outside. Thorny policy issues loom. For instance, should the United States allow captured Iraqi troops to return to Basra to crush the uprising? Should it feed unrest by sending war prisoners home rapidly? Should there be a warning to Saddam Hussein about his possible use of gas on his own people? How should Washington greet movements — such as Iranian-encouraged Islamic fundamentalism — that may be popular and politically vexing at the same time? Democracy is exactly the right goal in Iraq. Getting there will not be easy.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Look, Up in the Sky . . .

It is a stunning figure: As the Gulf war ended, President George Bush's popularity, as measured by a USA Today poll, shot up to 91 percent. That prompted Newt Gingrich, the conservative Georgia Republican, to say with glee: "The number of people who don't like George Bush is almost down to the number of people running for the Democratic nomination."

A popularity figure of anything like 91 percent surely includes a fair number of fair-weather friends. For instance, only four months ago, the same Mr. Gingrich ignited anger in the White House for his harsh denunciation of the president's budget deal with the Congress.

But even so, 91 percent! With support like that, there is room for many fickle friends to depart and still leave the president a commanding favorite in 1992. The election is now just 20 months away and so far, apart from George McGovern, no Democrats have even declared.

Without denying President Bush an ounce of the pride and credit he has earned in the war, caution is in order. Republican glee is as exaggerated as Democratic gloom. The experience of other presidents demonstrates a cold truth about such surges of popularity: They don't last.

Whenever Americans confront grave international events, they rally round the flag — and the president. After the American hostage-taking in Iran, President Jimmy Carter's popularity as measured by the Gallup Poll initially shot up by 6 and then by 13 points. This is what John Mueller of the University of Rochester, in New York, defines as a "rally event," and it was already evident in Mr. Bush's poll ratings. In early January, The New York Times/CBS News Poll found his approval rating to be 58 percent. A few days later — after the air war against Iraq began — it leapt to 86 percent.

The catch is that the popularity arising from such rally events is temporary. Mr. Mueller and other scholars find that what creates lasting effects on a president's standing are economic events. And these can be appraised by correlating approval ratings with changes in the unemployment rate.

In April 1981, for instance, the unemployment rate was 7.2 percent and President Ronald Reagan's popularity stood at a strong 68 percent, following an assassination attempt. By the start of 1983, unemployment had leapt to 10.8 percent — while Mr. Reagan's popularity had plummeted to an alarming 35 percent.

There is fragility evident in Mr. Bush's present standing. Despite all the popular support for his policies in the Gulf, little seems to translate into support for his other policies. In recent weeks, approval for his handling of the economy has consistently been 40 points lower than his Gulf rating.

Portentously, the unemployment rate has been going up since June, rising almost a full point to 6.1 percent in January, and it is likely to keep climbing. That is sure to mean bad news for President Bush. But to stop at that would be as shortsighted as it is to make too much of the present 91 percent. Between now and the next election, the president's popularity is likely to change — and change again.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Poland Needs a Boost

The fate of Poland's bold leap from centralized economic control to a market economy is now in the hands of the Paris Club, an obscure but powerful group representing industrialized creditor nations. It will decide, probably in the next two weeks, how much debt relief to grant. The Poles have made a case for large-scale relief, around 80 percent. The United States reportedly favors a write-off in excess of 65 percent. France and Germany are lobbying for a lower figure, around 40 percent, while Japan seems to favor no write-off.

The U.S. position is surely the right one if the Polish economic reform is to succeed. Poland owes close to $50 billion, most of it borrowed from foreign governments by the former Communist regime. If Poland is forced to pay back these loans, its economic reform program will be ruined.

Loans this large require an enormous outflow of capital — capital that the country desperately needs to rebuild highways, schools and telephone systems. And as long as Poland is buried in debt, foreign investors will not pitch in: They will fear that few of Poland's meager resources will be left over for them once the foreign debt is paid.

If the Paris Club, and Poland's other foreign creditors, settle on a 40 percent write-off, rather than 80 percent, the impact will be enormous. The government would have at least $15 billion less to invest — which could mean scrapping its plans to upgrade the telephone system, highways and trade facilities.

For want of a few billion dollars, Poland's traverse to capitalism could come up short. Yet the few billion mean virtually nothing to the collective economies of the West. If $15 billion can raise the chances of successfully completing a capitalist revolution in Eastern Europe, can anyone in the West really argue that the money would be better spent at home?

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

Using His Hero Capital

Euphoria over the spectacular success of the American military in the Gulf is raising great expectations that the war's end will be an elixir for the U.S. economy. There has been general consensus and worry among economists and officials that a long war would extend the recession. But it is less clear that a short one will accelerate a recovery. The war was certainly a big factor in undermining consumer confidence — but it wasn't the only cause of the slowdown.

Yet it just might be a big factor in turning things around. President George Bush, flush with success from the Gulf war and reveling in his popularity, needs to cash in on that goodwill and reassure Americans that they can rebuild the home front — that, indeed, the same kind of commitment and discipline exhibited on Gulf battlefields is needed now on the economic front.

The war's end is likely to spur some consumer spending and business investment, but a very sharp rebound is not expected — and perhaps not desirable because it would fuel inflation and drive interest rates up. But the recession, barring some unforeseen circumstances, should be short, with growth returning by the middle of the year.

Not all the economic news has been bad, of course. Booming trade has been the one pocket of enduring strength. And much of the U.S. economy's future growth will depend on exports. With an engine for sustained growth in trade, Mr. Bush should use his considerable hero capital to attack the international trade impasse and smooth the way for a free-trade agreement with Mexico. At home, the president can move adroitly on budget negotiations with Congress. He must also press his bank reform efforts.

U.S. military might has been amply demonstrated: American economic might is about to be tested.

— Los Angeles Times.

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OPINION

A 'Taiwan' Approach Could Help the Soviet Republics

By Zbigniew Brzezinski

WASHINGTON — March 17 will be an important day in the history of the Soviet Union. In an effort to salvage Moscow's imperial control, and to give himself legitimacy for the eventual repression of the national aspirations of the non-Russians, Mikhail Gorbachev is holding a referendum in the Soviet Union.

Every Soviet voter will be asked to respond yes or no to the following question: "Do you consider necessary the preservation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics as a renewed federation of equal sovereign republics, in which the rights and freedoms of an individual of any nationality would be fully guaranteed?"

The question is loaded, and the manner in which the vote will be counted has been left ambiguous. Voters have been told that the result will be calculated "with account being taken of the results of the vote in each individual republic." That allows Mr. Gorbachev to claim victory if the overall vote is only marginally positive despite negative outcomes, or boycotting, in some republics.

The referendum is not likely to resolve the Soviet Union's national problem. In fact, it is likely to make it worse. It will crystallize divisions and probably sharpen antagonisms while giving Mr. Gorbachev a quasi-legal fig leaf for eventual recourse to political repression.

The Soviet Union is the world's last multinational empire. The key question is whether it will be transformed by force or by accommodation. Special responsibility falls on the United States, which can exercise considerable leverage.

But it is clearly not in the American interest to precipitate a head-on confrontation with Moscow. Rather than advancing national aspirations in the Soviet Union, it could set them back by precipitating a repressive wave.

Instead, the United States should pursue a dual policy. On the one hand, it should maintain normal diplomatic relations with the government in Moscow. On the other, it should expand the scope of relations with those national republics that are striving for genuine independence and shedding Communist ideology. The goal should be to enhance their confidence, to reinforce their sense of institutional identity and gradually to upgrade their international status. The question is how to do it.

Two roads can be pursued. With regard to the Baltic republics, the United States considers them as de jure independent entities and rejects their forcible annexation in 1940. But the U.S. government has been unwilling to move toward a de facto recognition of their currently non-Communist governments on the ground that the Soviet army and police are in effective control of the Baltic countries' territory. As a practical matter, the United States would not be able to establish diplomatic relations with them in the face of Soviet opposition.

But since the United States does not recognize the incorporation of these republics in the Soviet Union, the legations of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia continue to operate normally in Washington. This gives the United States a special opportunity to react at relatively low risk. It would be symbolically significant if the White House were to inform the Baltic countries that it would welcome the upgrading of their legations to embassy status.

Such a step would be consistent with America's ongoing de jure recognition of these states, but would not face it with the difficulty of extending de facto recognition to their governments when they are not yet fully free to accept American embassies on their soil.

The Soviet government, which has had to live with the fact that the Baltic republics have passed the Taiwan Relations Act after America had recognized the People's Republic of China as the sole government of China. Under that act, the United States was permitted to establish an "institute" on Taiwan to represent the people of America in their relations with the people of Taiwan. Ostensibly a private organization, the American Institute in Taiwan has all of the operational attributes of a diplomatic outpost. But the issue is not posed directly, and thus the Chinese government could simply ignore this reality, as it has over the years.

Here is a way to contribute to greater pluralism within the Soviet Union and to enhance the international status of the non-Russian republics while hewing to the American commitment to self-determination.

diplomatic representatives in Washington, would simply have to swallow this upgrading.

Such an initiative would not resolve the question of how America should be represented in the Baltic republics and, for that matter, how it should develop relations with other Soviet republics moving toward independence.

But a good precedent exists for a transitional arrangement. In the early 1980s, Congress

It would make sense, therefore, to pass an act permitting the establishment of U.S. institutes on a private basis with public funding in some of the more independent-minded non-Russian capitals. Their governments could be encouraged to establish analogous bodies in Washington. In that fashion, a major step toward an eventually normal relationship with the emerging nations of the Soviet Union would be taken. It would contribute to greater pluralism within the Soviet Union, it would enhance the rising international status of the non-Russian republics and it would be consistent with the American commitment to self-determination.

Ultimately, of course, the democratization of the Soviet Union is impossible unless the Kremlin grants the right to self-determination to non-Russian nations. The denial of self-determination inevitably has to involve repression, and repression is incompatible with democracy.

The writer was national security adviser in the Carter administration. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

Don't Think Europe Will Leap In Now

By Giles Merritt

BRUSSELS — Don't count too much on Europe in the aftermath of the war. The European Community knows what needs to be done to establish lasting peace in the Gulf but shows no signs of doing it.

Most people in Europe would like to see the Community move to center stage. Only Britain and France responded wholeheartedly to the challenge of war; opinion polls show that the other European nations now wish that their governments had acted with similar courage.

But Europeans are not about to make amends for their generally lukewarm support for the military coalition against Saddam Hussein. The EC countries have the know-how and economic muscle to play a major part in restoring peace to the Gulf region, but the financial and political price tags look too high to them.

Europe could, if it wished, play a vital role in rebuilding the Gulf and bringing Iraq into a regional security framework. The EC states have the expertise and experience to help tackle problems ranging from the enormous environmental clean-up to the development of new industrial and trade links within the region.

But there is a big gap between what EC experts believe the Community could do, and what they expect its political leaders will agree to. Policy planners in the EC Commission have been studying the steps that need to be taken, though they doubt member states are willing to pay for them.

They divide the problem of finding a durable peacetime settlement into two issues. The first concerns the future security of the Gulf region. The second is the matter of a solution to the Palestinian question.

As regards creating a zone of stability in the Gulf region, EC officials are convinced that a much more even-handed approach will be needed. The friend-or-foe approach that has characterized Western governments' attitudes toward countries in the Middle East has to be abandoned. Iraq and Iran must be dealt with as positively as the six "friendly" states of the Gulf Cooperation Council.

The aim must be to bring to the postwar Gulf a shift in attitudes similar to the one that transformed postwar Europe. This could be achieved only by a huge effort to foster intraregional trade and growth. But EC officials say Community members are certain to balk at spending the huge amounts needed.

The estimated $50 billion or more that it will cost Kuwait to clean up and rebuild is dwarfed by the costs of restoring a devastated Iraq. The Iraqi economy has a foreign debt of more than $70 billion; it now must spend about $200 billion to repair bomb damage. And a heavy war reparations bill could yet be imposed on Baghdad.

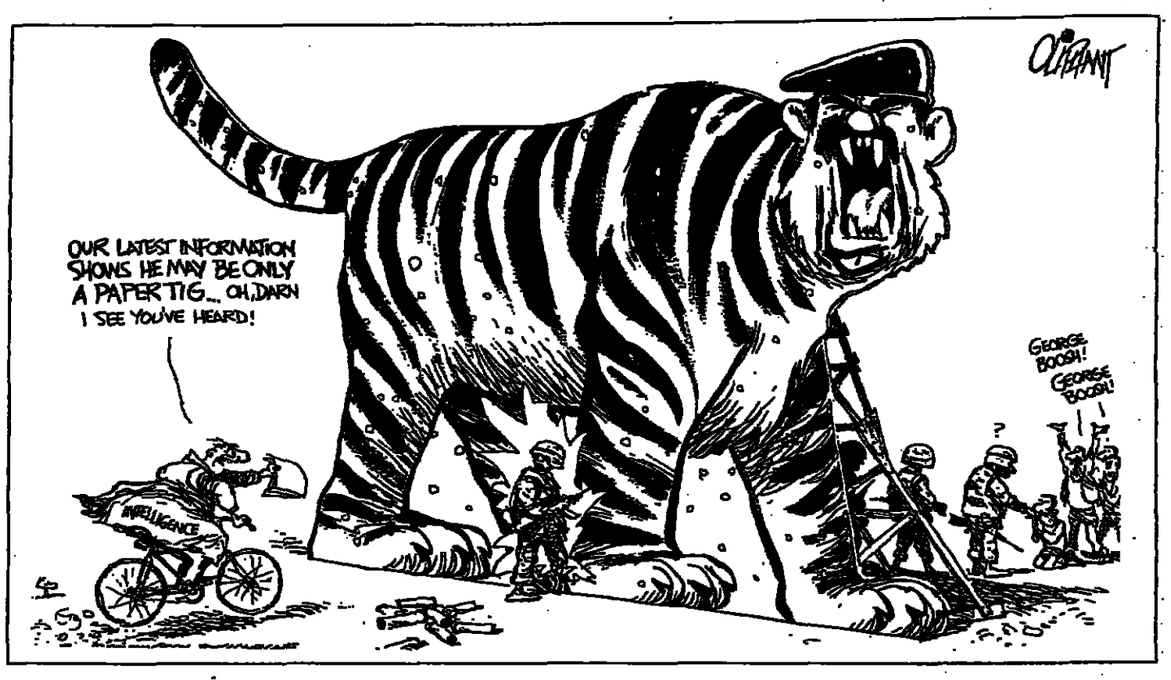
Even if the way is opened for Western aid to Iraq by the departure or fall of Saddam Hussein, there seems little chance the Community will agree to bankroll the sort of substantial aid program that will be needed. Typhoid and cholera may soon sweep through Iraqi cities, but the Community's emergency aid coffers are almost empty and only half of the paltry $15 million remaining in the aid budget is being earmarked for the Gulf.

Europe now has a fresh opportunity to show strength through unity. The Twelve could make up for their disarray over military involvement by implementing a concerted humanitarian and economic assistance plan in the Gulf region.

Iraq would, of course, be the major beneficiary, but the plan would also aim at establishing a privileged aid-and-trade relationship between the Gulf and the Community. Far from competing with any plans the United States may have for promoting lasting peace, an EC economic initiative could only reinforce them.

It is not impossible that the Community's member governments will decide to seize this opportunity. The president of the EC council of ministers, Foreign Minister Jacques Poos of Luxembourg, has spoken of some sort of Marshall Plan to aid the reconstruction. For now, though, Commission officials remain skeptical about the chances of the Community progressing much beyond issuing high-flown political declarations.

International Herald Tribune.



Germany: A New World Role Can't Be Built of Paper

By Lothar Rühl

The writer is a former state secretary in the West German Defense Ministry.

BONN — Criticism of Bonn's policy in the Gulf war has rightly focused on the vulnerability of Germany as a responsible international partner in the kinds of crises liable to recur in the post-Cold War period.

For years, Bonn has sought to avoid involvement in Middle East conflicts because of a fundamental dilemma between its desire for privileged political relations with Israel — stemming from history — and a desire for closer relations with the Arab states, based on mutual interest.

German engagement would have to wait, Bonn maintained, until the Arab states had made their peace with Israel and the Palestinian issue was settled.

German foreign policy, of course, contributed to (and took cover behind) the communiqués of the European Community. This served as a wall — of paper — behind which Bonn could shelter. (In this respect, it has been no different from other West European governments.)

But the largely rhetorical quality of German policy in international crises, and particularly in the Middle East, was shattered by Iraq's aggression against Kuwait.

Though Bonn did not hesitate to support the allied military build-up in Saudi Arabia through indirect participation in the logistical back-up, and by allowing the use of German territory, Germany was not prepared to assume its international responsibilities for crisis management.

Germany supported allied deployments from its soil to the Gulf. Bonn made available 600 freight trains for the U.S. forces and gave the Americans — and British forces heading for Saudi Arabia — ammunition for use in the Gulf theater.

The crunch came when NATO sent the air component of the Allied Mobile Force to Turkey. This was done to show the flag of alliance solidarity against any threat to Turkey from Iraq (after Ankara had declared support for U.S. military operations against Iraq in case of war).

Turkey's situation provoked a public debate in Germany about treaty obligations to a NATO ally. Critics of the German role charged that Turkey might "provoke" aggression. They invoked strictures against any use of German military forces outside Europe, arguing that operations might spill beyond Turkish borders.

This debate was cut short by events, but it dealt a blow to the credibility of Germany as an ally and responsible international partner.

The government, however, had its way: German combat aircraft, anti-air defenses, field communications and supply-and-support units are stationed in Turkey, and Germany said it stood ready to contribute to Turkey's defense in case of attack.

German dealings with Israel proved more difficult. Bonn sent U.S.-built Patriot missiles from German armed forces to Israel, but it sought at the same time to balance this gesture by offering financial assistance to Egypt, Jordan and Syria.

The old concept of "evenhandedness," however, proved impossible to apply effectively, because Germany has refused arms to Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Jordan in the past, saying that German policy forbids sending arms to "areas of tension."

So despite its stumbles, could more be expected from Germany, when even traditional overseas powers like Britain and France have had such uneven success?

Reunification left Germany poised as a new central power in Europe, and as the eastern-most pillar of the Atlantic alliance.

But German conceptions of international security, alliance solidarity and the defense of common interests remain one-sided.

In his "Message to All Governments of the World" on unification day, Oct. 3, Chancellor Helmut Kohl assured them that Germany would "assume greater responsibility in the community of nations."

This could only be understood to mean that Germany would enter into commitments for international security and peace-keeping. But German action still runs up against the self-imposed prohibition on using military force outside the NATO area, even under a UN mandate.

Until this prohibition is overcome, German solidarity will be seriously in doubt. The ban can be lifted either by changing the constitution or by applying the present provisions sensibly, without trying to shield behind them in order to abstain from participation in international action.

As the Gulf crisis winds down, one can hope that new attention will be focused on Middle East problems, bringing closer the day when the underlying contradictions of German policy in the region will be resolved. But the Gulf war is only the first crisis that requires that German foreign policy must be adapted to international realities.

This challenge has at last been recognized in Germany, although a bitter debate will take place before German foreign policy is redefined in terms of greater realism.

International Herald Tribune.

Japan: It Could Lead a 'Marshall Plan'

By Takujiro Hamada

The writer is a member of the Japanese Diet from the governing Liberal Democratic Party and a former vice minister of foreign affairs.

TOKYO — With the coalition victory in the Gulf, it is time to consider what role Japan might play in rebuilding the war-ravaged countries in the Middle East.

Japan strongly supported the UN resolutions demanding Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait and the re-establishment of the legitimate government of Kuwait. We have committed $11 billion to the effort to reverse Iraq's aggression, and an additional $2 billion in economic assistance to frontline coalition partners.

Japan can now play another part, by underwriting a large Middle East development institution proposed by both Japanese and U.S. officials.

We need to recognize that Saddam Hussein has exploited problems that have plagued the region for decades. Income disparities between those nations that are rich in oil and those that are poor and overpopulated have bred deep resentment while fostering uneven economic development and social inequality.

The absence of democratic institutions and moderate, secular leaders has generated near-constant political instability and led many governments to rely on military power for legitimacy. The Palestinian problem remains a major source of hostility, preventing normal relations between Israel and its neighbors, and feeding terrorism and distrust of the West.

Among the UN's major powers, Japan may be uniquely qualified to address these conflicts. Its involvement in the Middle East is quite different than the historical legacy that the United States and European nations bring to the area. Arab nations may be more willing to trust Japan to assist in negotiating solutions to the problems that will remain once the guns are silent.

Not only has Japan never been a colonial power in the Middle East, it has no religious affiliations that would bias its position in the region, and it has never sold arms in the region (or elsewhere, because of legal restrictions on weapons exports).

What, then, can Japan do? Kiichi Miyazawa, a former deputy prime minister and finance minister, has drafted a plan to focus Japan's contribution to reconstruction.

He proposes that Japan take the lead in developing a "Marshall Plan" for the Middle East, to move the region toward the kind of economic system that can help prevent wars in the future. An institution such as the Middle East Development Bank mentioned recently by Secretary of State James Baker would be an appropriate vehicle for this plan.

Japan, Germany and the wealthier Middle East states would be the major contributors to the bank. As a measure of the proposal's scale, Japan's contribution would be in the billions of dollars per year for the foreseeable future; management should be streamlined so that decision-making can proceed rapidly.

Key goals, apart from stable, long-term growth, should include providing a measure of immunity against wild fluctuations in oil prices and a hedge against the day when oil reserves dry up. So far as possible, local companies should be used, or new ones created, to give these citizens a sense of rebuilding their own land.

The bank must concentrate on "have-not" nations of the region and serve as a channel for sharing oil profits. Turkey, Syria, Jordan, Lebanon, Egypt and Sudan have suffered economically from the war, which exacerbated previous problems.

While some of these countries did not support the UN coalition against Iraq, that should not be a criterion for receiving economic aid. Germany, after all, was a major benefactor of the original Marshall Plan. A new Palestinian state might be the neediest nation of a postwar Middle East.

The higher goal of Japan's "Marshall Plan" should be the same as the European recovery plan of the late 1940s — the creation of economic stability and strong prospects of growth should encourage the rise of moderate, democratic political leaders. The right kind of economic incentives can be powerful tools to discourage attempts at regional domination.

We should not shrink from these tasks because they are difficult. Economic imbalances and political instability in Europe and Asia produced two world wars. We now face an opportunity in the Middle East that must not be lost due to lack of effort or will.

International Herald Tribune.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1891: France and Russia

PARIS — The *Telegraph* of London points out that a few years ago it was Russia that was utterly hated by French Republicans: "French military chauvinism was rather more friendly than hostile towards Imperial, aristocratic and martial Russia; it was the demagogy, the ultra-Liberals, the Republicans whose denunciations of the Czar and all his works were almost frantic in their abuse of the great Northern Power." All of which is no reason why France should not now be glad to have Russia as an ally.

1916: A 'Chosen People'

PARIS — The Kaiser's frequent assertion that the Germans are the chosen people of God, and that he himself is inspired by Him, has been looked upon as one of those ridiculous exaggerations which the Emperor cannot avoid in speech. However, says the *Petit Parisien*, he is not the only victim of this hallucination. It is a deep-rooted belief of the people of his empire that they are on earth to fulfill a special mission entrusted to them by the Almighty and that He is inspiring them in the present struggle. Since the war broke out this idea has spread to an extraordinary extent.

1941: Greece's Alliance

ATHENS — Greece rejected mounting German pressure for a separate peace with Italy tonight [March 5] and announced that she was standing firm beside Great Britain having "agreed on all aspects of the situation" in southeast Europe with Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary who left Athens today. A Greek High Command communiqué said: "The army and the Greek people have decided to face events no matter from what direction and to fight on with the same undying will for their liberty and their fatherland."

— From the New York edition of the New York Herald Tribune.

هكذا من الاصل

OPINION

Not Gone, Not Forgotten, And Not, Alas, Yet Free

By A. M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — This is a letter of regret to certain foreign friends with whom I have lost touch since Iraq began the Gulf war in August.

They are men and women who live in danger because they struggle against oppression, in their own lands, far from the Middle East.

I have in mind these friends: Chinese students and workers rotting in Communist jails, citizens of the Baltics trying to redeem the independence stolen from them, Tibetan scholars traveling from nation to nation desperately reminding the world of the existence of a captive,

ON MY MIND

devastated nation, and democratic activists in the Soviet Union fighting Mikhail Gorbachev as he resolutely marches forward into the past.

Perhaps "lost touch" is too self-forgiving a phrase. I knew what they were going through but, like most of my colleagues and the U.S. government, found mind and work seized by a danger that seemed far more immediate in our own lives, Saddam Hussein.

I would get letters now and then from the Soviet Union or the Baltics, or from a wandering Tibetan, or an American fighting for the Chinese students saying please do not forget.

But what print or TV time could the Dalai Lama or a Baltic president expect when competing with the ugly-mouthed Iraqi ambassador to Washington?

So while the spotlight was on one dictatorship, others were taking advantage of the shadows.

The Chinese Communists handed out long sentences to Chinese who were heroes in the United States during the Tiananmen Spring.

Foreign correspondents in Beijing reported what they could collect about the kangaroo trials, but the world's eyes watered with boredom.

By the time the "trials" were held international sanctions against Beijing had virtually been dropped.

High representatives of Communist China were again being toasted in Washington and other capitals. Still, Beijing is sensitive to outside criticism, terribly. Foreign alertness is often the only protection for Beijing's prisoners.

Beijing's objective is to have it three ways — tighten restrictions, punish Tiananmen "offenders" and persuade the world that all is peace and harmony inside China.

As put by Asia Watch, the American human rights group: "The war in the Gulf provides a perfect cover for carrying out this strategy."

Ever since 1950, Tibetans have been tortured, murdered and deported by the Communist Chinese occupiers to eradicate their national memory. That failed.

But Beijing does not yield and in July ordered a "tough new crackdown" on the independence movement.

In all its time of suffering, Tibet never got much attention in the United States. Washington wants to forget it exists.

For the press it is too remote, too enclosed by Chinese barricades. So with the Gulf war on, the newest crackdown in Tibet was blacked out.

But the Dalai Lama is a good and strong man. He and his people will go on fighting, not much thanks to us.

Mikhail Gorbachev cannot hide the Soviet Union as Beijing blanks out Tibet and most of China.

If we read the newspapers we know that the repression in the Baltics continues every day.

We know that soldiers and the KGB now can march into every Soviet business, every home searching for "economic crimes."

Foreigners who invest money in the Soviet Union while Mikhail Gorbachev reigns are asking to hear an unpleasant sound — the midnight knock on the door. We know that Mr. Gorbachev is taking back control of the press, television and the economy as fast as he can. All of this seems a deliberate decision by Mr. Gorbachev to risk civil war, if that is the price of propping up the Soviet system to which he clings.

We know, but we doze and our government hardly twitches. Washington has pawned its freedom of protest in return for the Kremlin's on-and-off support in the Gulf.

When Mr. Gorbachev tried to rescue Saddam Hussein by preventing the ground attack, President George Bush adroitly tripped him. But Mr. Bush somehow felt obliged to go on saying thank you, thank you to Mr. Gorbachev.

Now the big postwar question will occupy us.

Will there be a new Middle East or will it remain a place of war and hate?

But now at least we should be able to lift our heads, and remember all friends who share the one overriding value of freedom, from Moscow to Lhasa.

The New York Times.

My Iraq: Sorrow and Helplessness in Exile, Fear at Home

By Yasmine Bahrani

WASHINGTON — "May God rescue you," some of the wretched Iraqi soldiers told their captors last week, even as they kissed the hands of those before whom they knelt in abject surrender. Their words were a very Iraqi expression of gratitude. Thank you for rescuing me, they suggest.

I watched these wrenching dramas play themselves out on television, and though they filled me with both fear and pity, they left me without a trace of catharsis. I felt helpless. Saddam still ruled the ruins to which my country was reduced. Television, which had afforded me and thousands of other Iraqis-in-exile a front-row view of the destruction of our country, was last week still offering us dramas without apparent purpose, without hope. As long as Saddam remained in power, what was the sense of all this misery?

Fear and pity have ruled us in exile; rumor and speculation have been our succor. Iraq lay in shambles; if Iraqis have not been killed or taken prisoner, they have had bombs rained on them, been left hungry and cold and in danger of epidemic. All of them, that is, except Saddam.

Had Saddam been gone when the war ended, the war's misery and humiliation and "collateral damage" might almost have been worth it. That's a fine euphemism, "collateral damage."

For Iraqis torn between the horror of watching their country destroyed and the hope of seeing it freed from Saddam, the phrase has contained within it both pathos and futility. Had you watched the footage of bombed neighborhoods through my eyes, you would have scanned the TV screen trying to recognize friends or relatives. If not your own relatives, then perhaps those of another Iraqi elsewhere in the world whom you could call and say: Your cousin, your aunt, your father, I saw them on television. They have survived. So far.

That telephone network, twining around the globe, has since last August been an Iraqi lifeline pulsing not only with present danger but with

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future fears. According to this exchange, foreign agents are doing their work, would-be assassins lurk, shadowy deals have been concluded and would-be successors to Saddam wait beyond the nation's borders. The question absorbing us all has been, Who next will rule Iraq?

An outside world that until now supported Saddam against us, his Iraqi victims, is only now becoming interested in the opposition.

Last week, the report of a shooting of an opposition figure abroad briefly caught the world's attention; in fact, there is nothing unusual about such attempts. A meeting called by the Iraqi National Joint Action Committee, an umbrella group of religious and secular parties opposed to Saddam, will meet soon in Beirut to plot against him and, in all likelihood, each other.

To us, the conspiracies, alliances and backchannel machinations of the opposition have long been at the center of the rumor exchange.

Take the case of the Joint Action Committee. It comprises 17 groups which were fighting one another until December, when they formed a united front in Damascus. It doesn't take much to see in this the hand of Syria's Hafez Assad, Saddam's long-time rival.

There are also stories, reported in the Western press, of the Saudi royal family flying in private jets to meet with representatives of these groups.

Perhaps you've heard that Saddam had been making deals with his most significant opposition and minority groups? He was long rumored to have a special relationship with Iraqi Christians; he supposedly wore a cross on his chest and a second one on his back. Now he has supposedly promised the Shiites, who make up about half of Iraq's population, that he will give them representation in parliament. A similar rumor circulates about a deal with the Kurds.

Such tales reflect several nightmares of continuing powerlessness. First, that the wily Saddam might find a way to maintain power. Second, that the Iraqi populace can be divided against itself; Iraq, with its Sunni, Shiite, Kurdish, Chaldean, Assyrian and Turkoman peoples, is known throughout the region as the "land of minorities." Finally the stories reflect a concern about where the real future center of power will be.

Who will next try to rule us? Some fear a future involving partition of the country, with Syria, Turkey and Iran taking bites out of Iraq. The Turks have long had their eye on northern Iraq; the border was drawn arbitrarily by colonial powers, and northern Iraq has oil and natural gas, among other resources.

There is talk among expatriates of a possible fundamentalist Shiite Iraq, along the lines of the Iranian government. Perhaps our next leaders are poised over the border. One story has Saad Saleh Jaber, whose father was Iraq's prime minister in the 1940s, waiting in Saudi Arabia for an opportunity to take over.

Another has the Syrian-backed Hassan Mustafa Naqeeb poised and awaiting his chances in Damascus, while other rumors have him already inside Iraq. The former staff director of military operations in Iraq and military attaché at the Iraqi Embassy in Washington in the late 1950s, he was thrown out of the Iraqi government in the 1970s and sided with Syria and Iran against Iraq during the Iran-Iraq war.

Many exiles believe that the next regime will be led by a general who has the blessings of the West. The Saudi-backed Ibrahim Abdur Rahman ad Daud, a lieutenant colonel in the July 17, 1968, revolution that brought Saddam to power, is said to be in Saudi Arabia, anxious to take over Iraq. He headed the Republican Guard until Saddam dismissed him in 1968.

But Bulend Haydari of the Union of Iraqi Democrats thinks the Americans are no longer interested in puppets. "The colonial era is gone," he says. "It's history."

The writer is a news aide at The Washington Post.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Iraqi Economic Miracle?

Curiously absent from the parallels your columnists draw:

Germany's decision not to support the alliance in the Gulf by sending troops should have been welcomed as a good omen. The German military has not been on the winning side for more than a century.

And further, Iran, Syria and Israel should keep up their guard: The losers to an American-led alliance tend to experience — well, whatever is the Arabic for *Wirtschaftswunder?*

PETER MINDER.
Ecublens, Switzerland.

Light Up With Lufthansa

On my recent return to Germany, although I flew business class in a nonsmoking section, my lungs were assaulted by second-hand smoke throughout the entire flight. On arriving, I learned that under pressure from various quarters, Lufthansa had canceled its praiseworthy plan to prohibit smoking on all domestic flights.

One can appreciate the sentimental and financial attachment on the part of the tobacco industry for good old-fashioned *Gemütlichkeit*, notably in the stuffy, smoke-filled, oom-pah-pah atmosphere in restaurants and beer halls, although one may wonder how much revenue their owners lose because no provision is made for nonsmokers. One can also appreciate the government's more than sentimental attachment to the revenues generated by taxes on tobacco products.

But do these offset reduced employee productivity and increased health care expenses directly attributable to tobacco consumption? How can an airline balk at protecting the interior environment of its aircraft? After all, at 10,000 meters, one can hardly step outside for a breath of fresh air.

CLIFTON HART.
Regensburg, Germany.

From My Trees, Bless 'em Both, No Sign of Life

By John L. Phillips

PARIS — I've been holding my breath the past few days, and not because of the cease-fire in the Gulf.

The two trees in the courtyard of my building haven't changed much since I moved in 12 years ago, so I guess they were as mature then as they'll ever get. I think they're fruit trees, but they never bear and I simply don't know. They just have a fruit-tree form and feel to them — some kind of mock cherry, maybe, if such exists. They're about 25 feet (7.5 meters) tall, with slender trunks and slim branches.

Their roots, of course, go down well below the courtyard. Above ground, each tree is anchored inside a field-stone collar. The rings sometimes startle me when I'm just passing through and see them only at half-glance; then they suddenly seem to be the tops of wells. It can get a little spooky on a moonless night.

They have a certain urban elegance, but they're sturdy trees, even tough. Their delicate aspect is deceptive, as is, say, the apparent fragility of an Afghan hound.

But about that held breath. I was afraid nature might try to put one over on itself again. Last year on Feb. 22 (Washington's Birthday, easy to note and recall) those trees were suddenly in full bloom — weeks too early, it seemed to me, innocent-bystander casualties of yet another in a string of too-mild winters.

A farmer I know has complained on and off since the the mid-'80s about the warm winters. He says the ground doesn't go into anything like cold storage, so life can't really start again because it doesn't go all the way back to zero. No, sir, he says, not enough bugs get killed in a soupy winter.

And that means, five or ten years on, according to cycles that only bugs and farmers understand, that there will be clouds of mosquitoes and waves of beetles and such, and not enough sharp-eyed birds to fly guard over the planet and not enough good-guy earthworms to stand guard on it.

That's a little Armageddon-like for me, but still you can understand why I was glad to see a couple of honest cold snaps turn up this winter: Fewer bugs in 1997, so — hey! — my friend François has to be a happier farmer.

Then I took it a step further, a step closer to home. For three days last year my two trees were splendidly defiant in their feathery, white promise. Then came a six-minute hailstorm, and the courtyard looked like the cutting-room floor of a Japanese art film. Smashed white petals everywhere.

What I liked about last year is that those two trees did in fact finally come into leaf.

What I like about this year is that they're not only sturdy and tough but smart, and good-neighborly enough not to have me worrying about them.

So far nothing seems to be stirring. Not a thing.

I take that to be a sign of life.

International Herald Tribune.

ADVERTISEMENT

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS March 5, 1991

Quotations supplied by funds listed. Net asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on issue price.
The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: d - daily; w - weekly; b - bi-monthly; r - regularly; i - twice weekly; m - monthly

ABACUS FUNDS		
w Abacus Fund Ltd	$	7.34
b Abacus Guart.Fd.July 95	$	9.46
b Abacus Guart.Fd.Mar 94	$	8.74
ABC INVESTMENT & SERVICES CO (E.C.)		
m ABC Futures Fund Ltd	$	98.80
ABN BANK LD.BS, P.O. Box 669, Amsterdam		
w ABN-Aandelenfonds	Fl	73.20
w ABN-Beleggingsfonds Ned.	Fl	57.95
w Aldolior	$	23.40
w Alrento	Fl	172.08
w America-Fund (I.E.)	$	176.90
w Asian Tigers Fund	$	32.84
w LDC Risk Inv. Fund	$	1165.33
w Trans Europe Fund $	$	43.63
w Trans Europe Fund Fl	Fl	75.46
AIG FUND MANAGEMENT Ltd		
d AIG Amer. Eq. Trust	$	24.48
d High Life Fund	Ecu	18.28
d UBZ Euro Optimizer	Ecu	10.85
d UBZ Liquidity Fund	$	99.8862
d UBZ Liquidity Fund	Ecu	[illegible]
d UBZ Liquidity Fund	DM	[illegible]
d UBZ Liquidity Fund	SF	100.3294
ALFRED BERG		
w Alfred Berg Norden	$	145.67
Alfred Berg Sicav		
w Global	$	129.83
w Germany	$	134.48
w Switzerland	$	104.15
w Netherlands	$	100.18
ALPHA ASSET MANAGEMENT Ltd		
De Ruyterkade 62, Curacao NA 5999 617844		
m Alpha Arbitrage Fund	$	283.34
m Alpha Europe Fund	Ecu	223.80
m Alpha Futures Fund Ltd.	$	152.73
m Alpha Global Fund	$	638.38
m Alpha Hedge Fund	$	338.11
m Alpha Pacific Fund Ltd.	$	263.98
m Alpha Short Fund Ltd	$	124.79
m Alpha Tilldale Fund	$	113.52
m Corran-Alpha Hlth Care Fd	$	274.05
w Hetsei Japan Fund	Y	14247.80
w Nicholas-Applegate Aurelius	$	151.13
m Nicholas-Applegate Hee Fd	$	111.49
ARBAL ASSOCIATES Ltd		
w Arral Asian Fund	$	125.14
w Arral Int'l Hedge Fund	$	89.84
ASSETMIX FUND		
Lux. Tel: (352) 403061		
BOND FUNDS		
d Alpha Worldwide	SF	48.56
d Deutschmark Bond	DM	49.53
d Sterling Pound	£	114.60
d US$ Bond	$	118.23
EQUITY FUNDS		
d Alpha European	Ecu	1.81
d Alpha Japanese	Y	781.87
d Alpha Pacific Rim	$	1.27
d Alpha UK	£	1.19
d Alpha US$	$	1.38
d Alpha Worldwide	SF	4.08
d Gold Share	$	0.97
RESERVE FUNDS		
d Deutschmark Reserve	DM	11.32
d Sterling Reserve	£	13.17
d US$ Reserve	$	11.56
BA GATEWAY FUND		
w Belgium Fixed Income	BF	10768.00
w Germany Fixed Income	DM	102.78
w Netherlands Fixed Income	Fl	98.77
w US Dollar Fixed Income	$	110.27
w Japan Equity	Y	10902.00
w Pacific Equity	$	94.88
w Int'l Portfolio A	$	108.84
w Int'l Portfolio B	Ecu	107.66
BANQUE BELGE ASSET MGMT FUND		
Share Distributor Guernsey 0481 726614		
w Int'l Bond Fund (Sicav)	$	12.97
w Int'l Equity Fund (Sicav)	$	11.41
BANQUE DE GESTION E. DE ROTHSCHILD LUXEMBOURG S.A.		
b Eagle Fund	LF	8887.00
d Europe Japan Fund	$	10.81
b Government Secur. Fd	$	44.92
w Hispano Int'l Fund	Ecu	11.23
w Latcom	$	2419.19
b Opportunities	$	1031.56
b Oriflexi Curator Gen.	DM	128.23
b Oriflexi Fixed Inc.	DM	103.55
b Priflexi	$	558.47
b Primo Fund	DM	42.03
w Rente Plus	BF	4963.00
f Select. Horizon FF	FF	64092.91
b Star Convert. Fd Fl	Fl	10153.00
b Star Convert. Fd US$	$	98.13
BANQUE INDOSUEZ		
w The Dragon Fund Sicav	$	104.16
w Asian Growth Fund	$	34.61
w Asian Income Fund	$	9.34
w Diverbond	SF	73.45
m Dual Futures Fd Cl A Units	$	111.88
m Dual Futures Fd Cl B Units	$	109.45
m Dual Futures Fd Cl C Units	$	102.26
m Dual Futures Fd Cl D Units	$	105.65
m Galaxy Futures Fund Ltd	$	111.54
w Himalayan Fund	$	16.38
d Indosuez Hong Kong Fund	$	18.320
w Int'l Bond Fund	$	11.87
w IPNA - 3	$	538.00
w ISA Japan Rec. Gr. Fund	Y	903.80
w Japan Fund	$	14.475
d Japan Warrant Fund	$	4.47
w Malacca Fund	$	14.43
w Managed Trust	$	10.845
w Manila Fund	$	7.87
w North American Fund	$	33.749
w Oriental Venture Trust	$	42.118
w Pacific Gold	$	10.43
w Pacific Trust	HK$	22.875
w The Siam Fund	$	23.47
w Slavan & Maloy Trust	$	14.135
w Tasman Fund	$	3.82
d Worldwide Growth Fund	$	9.730
BANQUE PRIVEE E. DE ROTHSCHILD		
w Daiwa Capital E. Fund	$	968.62
w Daiwa LCF Rothschild	$	1100.85
w Ecu D'Or	Ecu	65.89
b Pri - Tech	$	1103.99
b Source Sicav	$	12.64
BANQUE SCANDINAVE EN SUISSE-GENEV		
w Intelbond Chf	SF	75.76
w Intelsec Chf	SF	1544.26
w Universal Flexsec Global	DM	107.82
w Universal Intelbond $	$	16.37
w Universal Intelbond FF	FF	388.43
w Universal Intelsec	$	14.45
BEARBULL		
w BB Forex Ltd	$	914.00
w BB Futures Ltd	$	1038.40
w BB Global Ltd BEF	BF	984.45
w BB Global Ltd CHF	SF	9.84
w BB Global Ltd FRF	FF	98.73
BNP INTERBONDS		
BNP LUXEMBOURG		
w Interbond Fund	$	230.25
w Interbelgion	BF	56593.00
w Interecu Fund A	Ecu	272.48
w Interecu Fund B	Ecu	1138.43
INTER CASH		
f France Securite	FF	12343.37
f France Monetaire	FF	11444.29
f ECU	Ecu	1479.54
f US$	$	1173.01
f DM	DM	2236.91
f GBP	£	1157.31
f FRF	FF	15985.93
f France Capital	FF	12608.49
INTER OPTIMUM		
w BEF/LUF	BF	77117.00
w Multidevises DM	DM	2141.42
w US$	$	1064.24
w FRF	FF	11241.95
INTER STRATEGIE		
w France	FF	9897.14
w Europe du Nord	£	975.83
w Europe du Centre	DM	2085.27
w Europe du Sud	Ecu	971.03
w Japon	Y	134924.00
w Amerique du Nord	$	1094.29
w Sud-Est Asiatique	$	891.68
BNP JERSEY		
INTER CURRENCY		
w US$	$	12.1512
w DM	DM	34.0658
w GBP	£	12.2208
w International Managed	$	11.9983
INTER EQUITY		
w French Offer	$	17.34
w Pacific Offer	$	17.93
w North American Offer	$	11.86
w European Offer	$	10.51
w Australia Offer	$	9.49
BROADGATE INTERNATIONAL FUND		
d $ Money Market	$	14.13
d Non - $ Money Market	DM	33.83
d $ Bond	$	14.62
d Non - $ Bond	DM	32.66
d European Equities	$	10.17
d Global Equity	$	17.71
d Global Bond	$	15.88
d Global Bond & Equity	$	15.72
d Pacific Equities	$	10.82
d Prec. Mets / Min. Secs	$	5.30
CAISSE CENTRALE DES BANQUES POP.		
w Fructilux Actions Euro	Ecu	1128.26
w Fructilux Actions Fses	FF	6721.96
w Fructilux Court Terme	FF	6576.03
w Fructilux Oblig. Euro	Ecu	1199.38
w Fructilux Oblig. Fses	FF	6489.42
CALLANDER		
w Callander Emer. Growth	$	124.62
w Callander F-Asset	$	98.23
w Callander F-Austria	AS	1407.87
w Callander F-Spanish	Pta	7410.00
w Callander Swiss Growth	SF	128.62
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL		
w Capital Int'l Fund	$	97.03
w Capital Italia SA	$	38.88
CCF - GAMMA		
w CM Actifonds	$	38.68
w CM Global Growth	$	18.72
w Elysees-Court Terme	FF	45142.80
w Elysees Long Terme	FF	38089.21
w Elysees Monetaire	FF	68431.96
w EMF D-Mark (A & B)	DM	982.94
w EMF Dutch Gul. (A & B)	Fl	1048.61
w EMF Ecu (A & B)	Ecu	1027.48
w EMF Sterling (A & B)	£	526.04
w EMF US Dollar (A & B)	$	1105.83
w EMF Yen (A & B)	Y	97158.00
d Europe Prest. Fund A	Ecu	9.39
d Europe Prest. Fund B	Ecu	11.84
d Europe Smir Cos. Fd A	Ecu	12.45
d Europe Smir Comp. Fd B	Ecu	12.45
CDC INTERNATIONAL		
w CFI Court terme	FF	134318.50
w CFI Long Terme	FF	1180692.51
CIC GROUP		
d Oblicic Court Terme	FF	13825.79
d Oblicic Monetaire	FF	13070.20
CITICORP INVESTMENT BANK (Lux)		
POB 1373 Luxembourg Tel. 477 9571		
d Citinvest Guardian $	$	1181.29
d Citinvest Guardian Euro	Ecu	1134.83
d Citinvest Mngd Growth	$	1236.41
d Citinvest Mngd Grth Euro	Ecu	1032.73
d Citinvest Selector	$	919.73
d Citicurrencies US$	$	1455.11
d Citicurrencies Managed	$	126.00
d Citicurrencies STG	£	126.75
d Citicurrencies DEM	DM	112.90
d Citicurrencies YEN	Y	10908.00
d Citiport N.A. Equity	$	108.76
d Citiport Japan Equity	Y	6483.00
d Citiport UK Equity	£	105.85
d Citiport IAPEC	$	126.56
d Citiport Cont. Euro. Equity	Ecu	120.79
d Citiport Eamec	$	105.22
d Citiport German	DM	79.45
d Citiport Swiss	SF	87.21
d Citiport French Equity	FF	1085.00
d Citiport N.A. $ Bond	$	125.89
d Citiport Euro Bond	Ecu	114.27
d Citiport Asia Pacific Bond	Y	11267.80
CITITRUST		
w US $ Equities	$	218.98526
w US $ Bonds	$	12.43933
w US $ Money Market	$	13.97242
w Global Equities	$	8.43808
w Global Bonds	$	11.18800
w Global Money Market	$	13.03800
w Citiland	$	10.18890
w Citiperformance Ptfl A + B	$	912.63731
m The Good Earth Fund	$	18.53854
COMPASS INTL. HOLDINGS Ltd.		
POB 455, Jersey 0534 27307		
w Bond : Dollar Med. Term	$	10.56
w Bond : Ecu Medium	Ecu	10.59
w Equity : United Kingdom	£	7.97
CREDIT AGRICOLE : MOSAIS		
d Actions Int'l Diversifiees	FF	105.14
d Actions Nord-Americaines	$	19.53
d Actions Japonaises	Y	2181.73
d Actions Anglaises	£	11.80
d Actions Allemandes	DM	31.57
d Actions Francaises	FF	106.98
d Actions Esp. & Port.	Pta	2218.87
d Actions Italiennes	Lit	27364.00
d Actions Bassin Medit.	Ecu	17.01
d Actions Bassin Pacifique	$	15.88
d Actions Europeennes	Ecu	15.64
d Actions Aero-Alimen	FF	106.22
d Actions Sect. Comm.	FF	108.21
d Oblig Int'l Diversifiees	FF	108.53
d Oblig Nord-Americaines	$	15.73
d Oblig Japonaises	Y	2840.54
d Oblig Anglaises	£	16.38
d Oblig Allemandes	DM	31.89
d Oblig Francaises	FF	111.28
d Oblig Esp. & Port.	Pta	2183.80
d Oblig Italiennes	Lit	25045.00
d Oblig Europeennes	Ecu	14.55
d Oblig Haut Rendement	$	17.26
d Oblig Int'l Div Sensib Red.	FF	107.48
d Oblig Convert. Intern.	FF	104.56
d Court Terme Ecu	Ecu	14.67
d Court Terme US$	$	15.73
d Court Terme FF	FF	110.25
CREDIT SUISSE (Issue Prices)		
d Actions Suisses	SF	554.00
d Bond Valor £ Sterling	£	88.73
d Bond Valor D - Mark	DM	102.45
d Bond Valor Swf	SF	94.26
d Bond Valor US - Dollar	$	115.73
d Bond Valor Yen	Y	9418.00
d Canasec	SF	126.55
d Convert Valor Swf	SF	131.30
d Convert Valor US - Dollar	$	181.38
d CS Ecu Bond A	Ecu	97.00
d CS Ecu Bond B	Ecu	132.30
d CS Euro Blue Chips A	DM	242.70
d CS Euro Blue Chips B	DM	242.70
d CS Euro Finance Fd A	DM	228.24
d CS Euro Finance Fd B	DM	228.24
d CS Europa Bond A	DM	241.05
d CS Europa Bond B	DM	285.08
d CS Fixed I DM 8% 1/96	DM	102.71
d CS Fixed I Ecu 8 3/4% 1/96	Ecu	101.48
d CS Fixed I SF 7% 1/96	SF	102.74
d CS Gold Valor	$	117.52
d CS Gulden Bond A	Fl	94.22
d CS Gulden Bond B	Fl	117.98
d CS Hispano Iberia Fd A	Pta	22468.00
d CS Hispano Iberia Fd B	Pta	27260.00
d CS Money Market Fd £	£	1632.33
d CS Money Market Fd $	$	1588.33
d CS Money Market Fd C$	C$	1065.97
d CS Money Market Fd DM	DM	1372.84
d CS Money Market Fd Ecu	Ecu	1057.72
d CS Money Market Fd Yen	Y	127174.00
d CS Oeko-Protec A	DM	273.45
d CS Prime Bond A	DM	87.80
d CS Prime Bond B	DM	105.00
d CS Short-T. Bond $ A	$	99.32
d CS Short-T. Bond $ B	$	126.20
d CS Short-T. Bond DM A	DM	107.88
d CS Short-T. Bond DM B	DM	110.55
d CS Tiger Fund	$	608.16
d CSF Bonds	SF	73.25
d CSF International	SF	128.00
d Energie - Valor	SF	144.75
d Europa - Valor	SF	232.25
d Pacific - Valor	SF	124.50
d Ussec	SF	710.00
CSFB FUND MGMT Ltd (0481-715996)		
PB122, St Peter Port, Guernsey		
w Islamic Mgmt Fund Ltd	$	1004.19
DIT INVESTMENT FFM		
d Concentra +	DM	43.27
d Int'l Rentenfond +	DM	71.15
EBC TRUST CO. (Jersey) Ltd		
1-3 Sele St, St Helier : 0534-36331		
EBC AMRO TRADED CURRENCY FUND		
d Capital	$	23.023
d Income	$	14.708
INTERNATIONAL INCOME FUND		
w Long Term	$	33.3891
d Short Term A (Accum)	$	1.4282
d Short Term A (Distr)	$	1.2782
d Short Term B (Accum)	$	0.8977
d Short Term B (Distr)	$	0.6412
ECU Futures plc (44 71 225 3011)		
d Ecu plc Omega Fund	£	1.42
d Ecu plc Oil Fund	£	1.26
ELDERS INTL. MGMT SRVCS		
see PRISM ASSET MANAGEMENT		
ELDERS SWITZ (030) 25 17 25		
w Elders Australian	AS	98.25
w Elders Int'l	SF	101.25
EQUIFLEX LIMITED		
w Europe A	Fl	9.77
w North America A	Fl	9.24
w UK Small Companies	£	5.14
EURO PACIFIC ADVISERS Ltd		
w Meteora	Y	118497.00
w Pacific Horizon Invt. Fd	$	2841.61
FIDELITY INT'L INV. SERVICES (Lux)		
d Balanced Ptfl Hedged	$	11.44
d Balanced Ptfl Unhedged	$	11.41
d Conv. Securities Ptfl	$	9.73
d Discovery Fund	$	17.09
d Dollars Saving Trust	$	184.50
d Far East Fund	$	68.85
m Fid. Amer. Assets	$	148.37
m Fid. Amer. Values III Com.	$	77.67
m Fid. Amer. Values IV	$	91.23
d Fid. Australia Fund	$	14.94
d Frontier Fund	$	25.98
d Global Ind Fund	$	14.46
d Global Selection Fund	$	23.23
d International Fund	$	15.38
d New Europe Fund	$	10.20
d Orient Fund	$	106.77
d Pacific Fund	$	333.87
d Special Growth Fund	$	35.30
d World Fund	$	78.87
FINAFUTURES FINLEY (1-800-322-5839)		
w Portfolio (Est.)	$	1.13
FOKUS BANK A.S. 472 428 555		
w Scanfonds Int'l Growth Fd	$	1.47
GAIA CURRENCY FUNDS		
w Gaia Hedge I	$	118.64
w Gaia Hedge II	$	256.40
w Gaia Hedge III	$	73.82
m Gaia Guaranteed June 97	$	
GAM ANLAGEFONDS AG.		
POB 164, 8034 Zurich Tel : 41-1-2514660		
d GAM (CH) America	SF	1459.00
d GAM (CH) Europe	SF	78.80
d GAM (CH) Mondial	SF	1272.00
d GAM (CH) Pacific	SF	1751.00
GAM TRADITION ANGLEFONDS AG.		
d GAM Tradition	SF	882.00
GARTMORE FUND MANAGERS INT.		
45, La Motte Street, Jersey 0534 27301		
CAPITAL STRATEGY FD Ltd		
d American	$	1.672
d Asia Pacific Fund	$	2.341 •
d Australasian Fund	$	0.3081 •
d British	£	2.386 •
d Canadian Fund	C$	0.8425 •
d Eastern European Fd	DM	4.484 •
d Emerging Markets Fund	£	1.0460 •
d European Fund	DM	5.285 •
d Global Resources Fund	$	0.7414 •
d International Growth	£	2.342 •
d Japan Fund	Y	607.8 •
d Ecu Bond Fund	Ecu	0.9276 •
d Global Conv. Bond Fd	$	17.11 •
d International Bond	$	1.221 •
d Sterling Bond	£	1.0440 •
d Austr. Dollar Deposit	AS	1.085 •
d DM Deposit	DM	5.089 •
d French Franc Deposit	FF	10.80 •
d Sterling Deposit	£	1.085 •
d Swiss Franc Deposit	SF	5.089 •
d US$ Deposit	$	1.802 •
d Yen Deposit	Y	501.0 •
GARTMORE INDOSUEZ FUNDS 06/03/91		
Tel : (352) 46 54 24 470		
Fax : (352) 46 54 23		
BOND PORTFOLIOS		
d Deutsche Mark Bond	DM	5.06
d Dollar bond	$	2.03
d European Bond	Ecu	1.03
d Global Bond	$	2.01
EQUITY PORTFOLIOS		
d Developing Markets	$	2.14
d Europe	Ecu	1.08
d France	FF	10.80
d International	$	2.18
d Japan	Y	275.00
d Natural Resources	$	2.10
d North America	$	2.31
d Pacific	$	2.27
d Singapore/Malaysia	SG$	5.73
d Switzerland	SF	2.61
d United Kingdom	£	1.08
RESERVE FUNDS		
d Deutsche Mark Reserve	DM	5.03
d Dollar Reserve	$	2.01
d French Franc Reserve	FF	10.06
d Sterling Reserve	£	1.01
d Yen Reserve	Y	258.00
GEFINOR FUNDS		
London : 071-4996171, Geneva : 41-22355530		
w East Investment Fund	$	892.11
w Scottish World Fund	£	186.4268
w State St. American	$	288.30
GENERALE BANK		
(See also Interselex Group)		
d Rentinvest	$	29.08
d Capital Rentinvest	$	148.46
d Rentinbel Distribution	LF	9328.00
d Rentinbel Capitalization	LF	11803.00
GENESEE FUND Ltd		
w (B) Genesee Short	$	180.40
w (C) Genesee Opportunity	$	101.22
w (E) Genesee Balanced	$	108.42
GLOBAL ASSET MANAGEMENT		
11 Athol St, Douglas, I.of Man 44-624-626037		
w GAM America Inc.	$	242.83
w GAM Arbitrage Inc.	$	223.79
w GAM ASEAN Inc.	$	149.65
w GAM Australia Inc.	$	113.75
w GAM Bond Fd Inc. £	£	118.85
w GAM Bond Fd Inc. DM	DM	91.52
w GAM Bond Fd Inc. SF	SF	80.54
w GAM Bond Fd Inc. US Ord.	$	117.22
w GAM Bond Fd Inc. US Spe.	$	132.79
w GAM Bond Fd Inc. Yen	Y	11331.00
w GAM Boston Inc.	$	300.58
w GAM Europe Fund	$	82.55
w GAM European Inc.	$	98.73
w GAM Franc-Val Inc.	SF	181.76
w GAM France Inc.	FF	1402.44
w GAM Global Fund	$	111.19
w GAM High Yield Inc.	$	85.56
w GAM Hong Kong Inc.	$	271.52
w GAM International Inc.	$	136.64
w GAM Japan Inc.	$	648.46
w GAM Mill-Mgr Deferred Cl.$	$	104.34
w GAM Mill-Mgr Fd Inc Allocs	$	108.97
d GAM Mill-Mgr Fd Trading	$	112.07
w GAM Mill-Mgr Fd IncGenEsts	$	107.47
w GAM Money Mkts Fd £	£	102.02
w GAM Money Mkts Fd $	$	101.34
w GAM Money Mkts Fd DM	DM	101.36
w GAM Money Mkts Fd SF	SF	101.26
w GAM Money Mkts Fd Yen	Y	10146.00
w GAM North America Fund	$	112.07
w GAM Pacific Basin Fund	$	128.84
w GAM Pacific Inc.	$	503.38
w GAM Restr. Fund Inc.	$	137.59
w GAM Selection Inc.	$	343.49
w GAM Singap-Malay Inc.	$	257.80
d GAM Sterling Spec. Bd Fd	£	105.16
w GAM Swiss Fr Spec Bd Fd	SF	87.77
w GAM Tyche S.A. Class A	$	213.45
w GAM U.S. Inc.	$	188.83
w GAM Univ. Accumulation	$	112.36
w GAM Univ. D-Mark Acc.	DM	111.89
w GAM Univ. D-Mark Inc.	DM	111.89
w GAM Univ. Income	$	112.26
w GAM Univ. Spain Inc	SF	92.64
w GAM UT Inc	$	390.46
w GAM Value Inc	$	93.64
w GAM Whitehorn Fund Inc	$	148.31
w GAM Worldwide Inc	$	424.57
w GSAM Composite Inc	$	237.77
GT MANAGEMENT PLC		
d G.T. ASEAN Fund	$	44.18
d G.T. Asia Fund	$	18.37
d G.T. Australia Fund	$	23.42
d G.T. Berry Japan Fund	$	29.81
w G.T. Biotech/Health Fd	$	14.11
d G.T. Bond Fund	$	17.11
d G.T. Deutschland Fund	$	12.46
d G.T. Dollar Fund	$	20.14
w G.T. Emerging Mkts Fd	$	8.67
w G.T. Euro Small Co Fd	$	33.11
d G.T. Europe Fund	$	31.81
w G.T. Global Small Co Fd	$	15.83
d G.T. Global Techno. Fd	$	17.60
d G.T. Hong Kong Fund	$	31.46
d G.T. Honshu Pathfinder	$	12.39
d G.T. Investment Fund	$	14.82
w G.T. Japan OTC Stocks Fd	$	18.36
w G.T. Japan Small Co Fd	$	15.68
w G.T. Korea Fund	$	5.66
w G.T. Newly Ind Countr Fd	$	27.61
r G.T. Technology Fund	$	48.24
d G.T. UK Small Companies	£	7.73
w G.T. US Small Companies	$	14.83
GUINNESS FLIGHT FUND MANAGERS LTD		
GUERNSEY		
GUINNESS FLIGHT Glbl Strategy Fd Ltd		
d Managed Currency Fd	$	35.74
d Global Bond Fd	$	30.31
d Global High Inc Bd Fd	$	21.92
d Gilt and £ Bd Fd	£	10.864
d Euro High Inc Bd Fd	£	20.46
d Global Equity Fd	$	67.42
d American Blue Chip Fd	$	22.34
d Japan and Pacific Fd	$	74.24
d UK Fund	£	28.71
d European Fund	$	95.51
GUINNESS FLIGHT Int'l Fd Ltd		
d Deutschemark Money Fund	DM	69.826
d Sterling Money Fund	£	21.952
d Swiss Franc Money Fund	SF	53.248
d US Dollar Money Fund	$	34.598
d Yen Money Fund	Y	7845.583
HILL SAMUEL GLOBAL PORTFOLIO		
1A rue Pierre d'Aspelt Luxembourg 1142		
d H.S. Glbl Ptfl £ Fix Inf	£	10.27
d H.S. Glbl Ptfl Eur Fix Int	DM	9.56
d H.S. Glbl Ptfl Euro Eq.	DM	8.45
d H.S. Glbl Ptfl Glbl Bond	$	10.33
d H.S. Glbl Ptfl Glbl Eq	$	8.92
d H.S. Glbl Ptfl Glbl Mngd	$	9.24
d H.S. Glbl Ptfl Jap Eq	Y	761.00
d H.S. Glbl Ptfl N. Amer Eq	$	9.80
d H.S. Glbl Ptfl Pac Bas Eq	$	9.27
d H.S. Glbl Ptfl UK Equity	£	9.54
d H.S. Glbl Ptfl UK Sm Co Eq	£	9.71
d H.S. Glbl Ptfl US Sm Co Eq	$	8.89
HILL SAMUEL INVEST. MGMT. INTL S.A.		
Jersey, P.O. Box 63, Tel 0534 76029		
Berne, P.O. Box 2622, Tel 4131 224051		
d Crossbow (Far East)	SF	13.76
d CSF (Balanced)	SF	34.95
d European Equity Fund	DM	17.42
d Int'l Bond Fund	$	12.37
d Int'l Currency US	$	27.98
d Int'l Currency US Mngd	$	29.22
d ITF Fd (Technology)	$	16.90
d O'seas Fd (N. America)	$	50.63
IAM, 2 Bd. Royal LUXEMBOURG		
w IAM Bonds Fd-France A	FF	631.82
w IAM Bonds Fd-Allem. B	DM	221.84
w IAM Bonds Fd Japon C	Y	10672.00
w IAM Bonds Fd Div. I	FF	520.65
w IAM Europe Global	Ecu	89.23
w IAM Europe Lux	Ecu	34.34
w IAM Europe 98/10	Ecu	114.25
w IAM Europe 1992	Ecu	94.54
w IAM Europe du Sud	Ecu	88.00
d IAM Flexible Fund	Ecu	83.28
INTERSELEX GROUP		
d Int. America Sicav	$	17.93
d Int. Belux Sicav	BF	2746.00
d Int. Europa Sicav	LF	5951.00
d Int. Pacific Sicav	$	102.72
d Int. World Distr. Sicav	$	95.42
INVESCO MIM INT'L, POB 271, Jersey		
d Amer. Inc & Growth	$	1.296
d Asia Super Growth Fund	$	12.49
d Dollar Mngd Curr	$	14.73
d Dollar Mngd Ptfl	$	2.344
d Gold & Prec. Metals	$	0.798
d Gtd. N.W. 1994	$	7.94
d Int. High Income	$	2.505
d Japan Dollar Perf. Fund	$	3.298
d Jersey Gilt	£	0.1798 •
d Nippon Warrant Fund	$	11.76
d Okasan Global Strat	$	17.43
d Pioneer Markets	$	2.882
d Sterling Mngd Curr	£	17.18
d Sterling Mngd Ptfl	£	1.599
d UK Growth	£	1.083
ITALFORTUNE INTL. FUNDS		
w Class A (Aggr. Growth Ital.)	$	50.67
w Class B (Global Equity)	$	11.28
w Class C (Global Bond)	$	11.96
w Class D (Ecu Bond)	Ecu	10.71
JARDINE FLEMING, GPO Box 11448 Hg Kg		
d JF ASEAN Trust	$	23.60
d JF Far East Wrnt Tr.	$	9.17
d JF Glbl Conv. Tr.	$	11.65
d JF Hong Kong Trust	$	84.29
d JF Japan Sm. Co Tr.	Y	64300.00
d JF Japan Trust	Y	10820.00
d JF Malaysia Trust	$	10.08
d JF Pacific Inc. Tr.	$	82.07
d JF Thailand Trust	$	12.94
JULIUS BAER GROUP		
d Baerbond	SF	891.00
d Conbar	SF	1722.00
d D-Mark Baer Bond Fund	DM	1147.00
d Dollar Baer Bond Fund	$	1169.00
d Emerging Europe Fund	DM	98.00
d Equibaer America	$	1900.00
d Equibaer Europe	SF	1443.00
d Europe Bond Fund	Ecu	108.73
d Liquibaer	£	1988.00
d SFR - BAER	SF	992.00
d Stockbar	SF	1897.00
d Swissbar	SF	2025.00
KIDDER, PEABODY		
b Chesapeake Fund Ltd	$	1617.45
b Int'l Guaranteed Fund	$	1043.17
b Stonehenge Ltd	$	1253.39
b The Gbl Asset Alloc Fd Ltd	$	1054.08
KLEINWORT BENSON SELECT FUND		
d British Fund	Ecu	1.92
d Emerging Asia Fund	Ecu	1.61
d European Fund	Ecu	1.73
d International Fund	Ecu	1.64
d Japanese Fund	Ecu	1.58
d Konsolfis World Fund	FM	10.79
d North American Fund	Ecu	1.73
d Pacific Fund	Ecu	1.53
LIPPO ASIA LIMITED		
w Java Fund	$	8.85
LLOYDS BANK PLC, POB 438, Geneva 11		
Deals 41-22-3072200/Inquir. 41-22-3073210		
w Lloyds Int'l Dollar +	$	109.40
w Lloyds Int'l Europe +	SF	178.30
w Lloyds Int'l Growth +	SF	196.90
w Lloyds Int'l Income +	SF	350.00
w Lloyds Int'l N. America +	$	100.45
w Lloyds Int'l Pacific +	SF	142.70
MAGNUM FUTURES FUND Ltd		
m Deutschemark Class	DM	20.15
m Sterling Class	£	5.47
m US Dollar Class	$	9.13
MALABAR CAP MGMT (Bermuda) Ltd		
m Malabar Int'l Fund	$	9.57
MAN INTERNATIONAL FUTURES		
m Algbal Mint Gld. Fund Ltd	$	107.31
m Athena Diversified Fut	$	10.09
m Athena Guaranteed Fut	$	9.63
m Fbme Mint Gtd Plc	$	123.38
m Mint Gtd Ltd - Aug 1995	$	12.88
m Mint Gtd Ltd - Dec 1994	$	14.75
m Mint Gtd Ltd - Jan 1994	$	16.72
m Mint Gtd Ltd - Nov 1993	$	20.67
m Mint Gtd Ltd - Spec Issue	$	21.41
m Mint Limited - Income	$	14.35
m Mint Limited - Ordinary	$	42.31
m Mint Sp Res Ltd (BNP)	$	115.67
m Newcastle Guaranteed Ltd	$	12.47
MERRILL LYNCH		
d Dollar Assets Portfolio	$	1.00
d Iberia Portfolio	$	10.89
d Multi-Curr. Bond Ptfl Cl A	$	17.40
d Multi-Curr. Bond Ptfl Cl B	$	17.40
d USA Income Portfolio	$	9.14
d US Federal Securities Fd		
d Category A	$	9.54
d Category B	$	9.92
d World Nat Res Ptfl Sh A	$	11.20
d World Nat Res Ptfl Sh B	$	11.07
MERRILL LYNCH MLT NAT'L INV PFL		
GLOBAL CURRENCY BOND SERIES		
d Australian Dollar Ptfl		
d Category A	$	13.09
d Canadian Dollar Ptfl		
d Category A	C$	11.15
d Category B	C$	11.22
d Deutsche Mark Ptfl		
d Category A	DM	10.38
d Category B	DM	10.45
d Pound Sterling Ptfl		
d Category A	£	11.52
d Category B	£	11.58
d US Dollar Ptfl		
d Category A	$	11.53
d Category B	$	11.46
d Yen Portfolio		
d Category A	Y	1031.00
d Category B	Y	1036.00
MERRILL LYNCH MLT NAT'L INV PFL		
EQUITY CONVERTIBLE SERIES		
BASIC VALUE PORTFOLIO		
d Class A	$	10.23
d Class B	$	10.13
CONVERTIBLE SECURITIES PTFL.		
d Class A	$	10.64
d Class B	$	10.58
GLOBAL EQUITY PORTFOLIO		
d Class A	$	9.58
d Class B	$	9.35
EURO EQUITY PORTFOLIO		
d Class A	$	10.36
d Class B	$	10.20
MULTIMANAGER N.V.		
w American Growth Fd	$	10.49
w European Curr. Bond Fd	Ecu	10.10
w European Growth Fd	Ecu	10.77
m Futures Fd	$	9.76
w Japanese Growth Fd	Y	1099.00
NIMARBEN		
w Class A	$	281.84
NMB BANK, PO 1800, 1000 BV Amsterdam		
w NMB Dutch Fund	Fl	39.80
w NMB Euromix Fund	Fl	2.251
d NMB Real Estate Fund	Fl	38.60
w The Brazil Fund	$	1.22
NOMURA INTL. (HONG KONG) Ltd		
d Nomura Jakarta Fund	$	8.46
NOMURA INVEST BANKING (ALE) E.C.		
d Nomura Gulf Fund	$	8.71
OBLIFLEX LIMITED		
w Multicurrency	$	25.25
w Dollar Medium Term	$	18.52
w Dollar Long Term	$	15.85
w Japanese Yen	Y	3673.00
w Pound Sterling	£	18.98
w Deutsche Mark	DM	13.39
w Dutch Florin	Fl	13.62
w HY Euro Currencies	Ecu	11.17
w Swiss Franc	SF	10.75
w US Dollar Short Term	$	10.86
w HY Euro Curr Divid Pay	Ecu	10.15
w Swiss Multicurrency	SF	12.42
w European Currency	Ecu	15.94
w Belgian Franc	BF	99.83
w Convertible	$	11.26
w French Franc	FF	114.39
w Swiss Multi-Dividend	SF	8.50
w Dutch Florin Multi	Fl	11.27
w Swiss Franc Divid Pay	SF	10.30
OLYMPIA Capital Intl. SVI		
c/o OCM, 17 Av. George V, 75008 PARIS		
Tel. 33-1-47230374		
w Finsbury Group	$	128.86
w Olympia Securite	$	107.36
w Winch. Capital	$	102.16
w Winch. Frontier	$	222.48
w Winch. Fut. Olympia Star	$	101.63 •
w Winch. Hldg Int'l Madison	Ecu	1054.06
w Winch. Hldg Int'l Ser D	Ecu	1224.52
w Winch. Hldg Int'l Ser F	Ecu	1234.11
w Winch. Hldg US$	$	14.45
w Winch. Reser. Multi. Gvbd	$	14.42
PARIBAS-GROUP		
d Cortexa International	$	110.72
d Europhenix	Ecu	182.64
d Luxor	$	9.22
d Moneyflow	LF	10142.00
d Par US Treas. Bond Cl B	$	158.83
d Paribas-Rente A	LF	1285.00
d Paribas-Rente B	LF	1493.00
d Parinter Bond Fund	$	15.70
d Parinter Fund	$	222.02
d Parvest Obli-DM A	DM	1258.72
d Parvest Obli-DM B	DM	1404.80
w Parvest Obli-Dollar A	$	1194.26
w Parvest Obli-Dollar B	$	1402.34
w Parvest Obli-Franc A	FF	1469.04
w Parvest Obli-Franc B	FF	1480.84
w Parvest Obli-Gulden A	Fl	1822.08
w Parvest Obli-Gulden B	Fl	1183.37
w Parvest Obli-Sterling	£	114.57
w Parvest Obli-Yen A	Y	112355.00
w Parvest Obli-Yen B	Y	122614.00
PERMAL GROUP		
b Drakkar Growth	$	2234.96
b EuroMir (Ecu) Ltd	Ecu	943.92
b Media Ltd	$	872.75
b Nascal Ltd	$	1408.60
b Updyke Ltd	$	271.55
b Value N.V.	$	1904.22
PIERSON, HELDRING & PIERSON N.V.		
Rokin 55, 1012kk, Amsterdam (20-5211188)		
w Asia Pac. Growth Fd N.V.	$	30.94
w Asian Selection Fd N.V.	Fl	45.59
w DP Amer. Growth Fd N.V.	$	38.86
w Environment Growth Fund	Fl	51.81
w Eur. Growth Fund N.V.	Fl	57.70
w Japan Diversified Fund	$	45.05
w Leveraged Cap Hold	$	371.14
w Tokyo Pac. Hold. N.V.	$	229.73
PRISM ASSET MANAGEMENT		
(212) 332-1032 advisor to :		
d Conqueror	$	95.37
d Prism Fut. Fd (EFF)	$	303.80
d PTJ	$	102.96
d Rainbow	$	122.86
PUTNAM		
d Emerging Hlth Sc. Trust	$	26.83
w Putnam Em. Info. Sc. Trust	$	17.89
d Putnam Glob. High Growth	$	13.38
d Putnam High Inc. GNMA Fd	$	9.38
d Putnam Int'l Fund	$	12.38
ROBECO GROUP		
POB 973, Rotterdam (10-4658711)		
d Robeco	Fl	94.20
d Rodamco	Fl	55.50
d Rolinco	Fl	71.80
d Rorento	Fl	62.70
ROTHSCHILD AST. MGT.		
w Tokyo Pacific Hldgs (Sea)	$	167.63
ROYAL B. CANADA, POB 246 GUERNSEY		
w RBC British Fund Ltd +	£	5.953
w RBC Canadian Fd Ltd +	C$	13.59
w RBC European Fund +	£	12.98 •
w RBC Far East & Pac. Fd +	$	42.37
w RBC Int'l Bond Fund Ltd +	$	14.18
w RBC Int'l Capital Fund +	$	55.11 •
d RBC Mngd Currency Fd +	$	42.39
w RBC North America Fd +	$	14.58
SAFRA REPUBLIC HOLDING		
w Republic (Gnsey) $ Inc Fd	$	9.82
w Republic Gam Fund	$	102.69
SKANDIFOND		
SKANDINAVISKA ENSKILDA BANKEN		
w Equity Int'l Acc	$	13.61
w Equity Int'l Inc	$	11.75
w Equity Global	$	1.29
w Equity Far East	$	2.01
w Equity Gold	$	0.65
w Equity Japan	Y	177.00
w Equity Nordic	$	1.48
w Equity U.K.	£	1.18
w Equity Continental Europe	$	1.26
w Equity Mediterranean	$	1.12
w Equity North America	$	1.40
w Bond Int'l Acc	$	9.67
w Bond Int'l Inc	$	4.92
w High Income Acc	$	1.37
w High Income Inc	$	1.07
w Bond Sweden	SKr	11.93
w Bond DEM	DM	8.98
w Bond Dollar	$	1.11
w Multicurrency	$	1.36
SOCIETE GENERALE GROUP		
SOGELUX FUND (SF)		
w SF Bonds A U.S.A.	$	12.92
w SF Bonds B Germany	DM	23.88
w SF Bonds C France	FF	95.47
w SF Bonds D Switz	SF	20.73
w SF Bonds E G.B.	£	9.36
w SF Bonds F Japan	Y	1679.00
w SF Bonds G Europe	Ecu	13.28
w SF Bonds H World Wide	$	13.49
w SF Bonds J Belgium	BF	677.00
w SF Eq. K North America	$	13.15
w SF Eq. L W. Europe	Ecu	13.27
w SF Eq. M Pacific Basin	Y	1491.00
w SF Eq. N France	FF	70.00
w SF Eq. P Growth Countries	$	12.85
w SF Eq. Q Gold Mines	$	9.86
w SF Eq. R World Wide	$	12.94
w SF Short Term S France	FF	128.03
w SF Short Term T Eur.	Ecu	12.04
SOGELUX INDEX FUND (SIF)		
w S.I.F. France Capital	FF	974.60
w S.I.F. France Distrib	FF	974.60
w S.I.F. GB Capital	£	107.79
w S.I.F. GB Distrib	£	107.79
w S.I.F. Japan Capital	Y	14297.00
w S.I.F. Japan Distrib	Y	14297.00
w S.I.F. US Capital	$	168.31
w S.I.F. US Distrib	$	168.31
w S.I.F. World Capital	$	136.95
w S.I.F. World Distrib	$	136.95
SOGITIC ASSET MANAGEMENT INC.		
w SAM Diversified Inc	$	110.72
w SAM Strategy Inc	$	96.70
SVENSKA HANDELSBANKEN S.A.		
146 Bd de la Petrusse, L-2330 Luxembourg		
w Neptune Maritime Fund	$	8.31
b SHB Bond Fund	$	49.23
w Svenska Sel. Fd Amer Sh	$	12.71
w Svenska Sel. Fd Germany	DM	8.96
d Svenska Sel. Fd Int'l Bd Sh	$	11.70
w Svenska Sel. Fd Int'l Sh	$	51.46
w Svenska Sel. Fd Japan	Y	550.53
d Svenska Sel. Fd Nordic Sh	$	10.71
w Svenska Sel. Fd Pacif Sh	$	4.52
w Svenska Sel. Fd S/T Ass Sh	$	10.94
w Svenska Sel. Fd Swed Bds	SKr	1012.00
SWISS BANK CORP. (Issue Prices)		
d America Valor	$	308.97
d Anglo Valor	£	192.45
d Asia Portfolio	SF	489.92
d Convert Bond Selection	SF	91.90
d D-Mark Bond Selection	DM	104.83
d Dollar Bond Selection	$	131.40
d Ecu Bond Selection	Ecu	94.84
d Florin Bond Selection	Fl	109.40
d France Valor	FF	1471.63
d Germania Valor	DM	446.57
d Gold Portfolio	SF	277.03
d Iberia Valor	Pta	47319.00
d Ital Valor	Lit	397704.00
d Japan Portfolio	Y	30367.00
d SBC £ MMF	£	2283.15
d SBC 100 Index Fund	SF	1028.00
d SBC DM Short A/B	DM	1026.37
d SBC Ecu MMF	Ecu	2098.89
d SBC Euro Stock	Ecu	152.00
d SBC Sfr Bond A	SF	1054.03
d SBC Sfr Bond B	SF	1096.63
d SBC US$ MMF	$	6426.06
d SBC Yen MMF	Y	526361.00
d Sterling Bond Selection	£	102.36
d Sw. Foreign Bond Selection	SF	99.21
d Swissvalor	SF	354.75
d Universal Bond Selection	SF	72.25
d Universal Fund	SF	99.94
d Yen Bond Selection	Y	10769.00
T. ROWE PRICE ASSOCIATES INC.		
m T. Rowe Price Frontier Ltd	$	11.15
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GROWTH PORTFOLIO		
d Class A-1	$	9.89
d Class A-2	$	10.64
d Class A-3	$	10.08
d Class B-1	$	9.75
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d Class A	$	11.80
d Class B	$	10.95
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m Dual Futures Fd Cl D Units	$	105.65
m Galaxy Futures Fund Ltd	$	111.56
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d Eastern Crusader Fund	$	9.34
w Global Access Fund	$	9.45
d Pacif Invt Fd SA £	£	8.45
d Pacif Invt Fd SA DM	DM	25.22
d Pacif Invt Wrnt Fd SA £	£	3.45
d Pacif Invt Wrnt Fd SA DM	DM	10.64
d Thor. Lati Dragons Fd Ltd	$	21.31
d Thornton HK Gateway Fd	$	16.84
d Thornton Int'l Opp. Fd	$	1.74
d Thornton Japan Fund Ltd	$	28.57
d Thornton Orient Inc Fd Ltd	$	21.89
d Thornton Phil. Redev. Fd	$	21.93
d Thornton Tiger Fd Ltd	$	29.180
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d Indonesia	$	6.89
d Malaysia	$	9.56
d Thailand	$	9.46
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d Eurobond	$	32.30
d Mortgage	C$	14.57
d Overseas	$	26.81
d Tiger	$	43.85
TYNDALL INTERNATIONAL Jersey Ltd		
Tel : 0534 37331		
d Gilt	£	574.84
d Mgnd Currency Dollar	$	1.045
d Mngd Currency Sterling	£	114.48
UEBERSEEBANK Zurich		
d B - Fund	SF	986.97
d E - Fund	SF	524.02
d J - Fund	SF	354.50
d M - Distribution	SF	94.34
d M - Fund	SF	1033.59
d UBZ Euro-Income Fund	SF	9.78
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND		
d Amca American Shares	SF	37.75
d Bond-Invest	SF	57.25
d Brit-Invest Shares	SF	747.00
d D-Mark-Invest Bonds	DM	198.30
· Dollar-Invest Bonds	$	112.75
d ESPAC Spanish Shares	SF	188.80
d Eurit	SF	316.00
d Fonsa Swiss Shares	SF	197.00
d Francit Shares	SF	175.50
d Germac Shares	SF	220.00
d Globinvest Shares	SF	180.00
d Gold Invest Shares	SF	176.00
d Holland-Invest Shares	SF	218.50
d Itac Shares	SF	184.00
d Japan-Invest Shares	SF	1203.00
d Sima (stock price)	SF	230.00
d Scandinavien-Invest	SF	228.50
d UBS Money Mkt Invest	£	1025.51
d Yen-Invest Bonds	Y	81459.00
UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt		
d Unifonds	DM	32.70
d Unirak	DM	75.45
d Unirenta	DM	33.30
d Unizins	DM	106.00
UNIVERSAL GROUP OF FUNDS		
d Univers Sav Amer	C$	9.27
d Univers Sav Equity	C$	10.56
d Univers Sav Global	C$	5.41
d Univers Sav Nat. Res	C$	4.46
d Univers Sav Pacific	C$	8.77
Other Funds		
r Acticroissance	FF	509.29
d Actifinance Int'l	$	1061.46
w Actifutures Ltd	$	1226.06
w Actiobligation	FF	1307.75
w Activest Int'l	$	26.43
d Amvabel	Fl	65.00
w Aquila International Fund	$	252.84
b Ariane	$	4170.60
d Asia Oceania Fund	$	8.94
m Associated Investors Inc	$	770.87
b Atlantic Fund	$	72.10
d Atlas Fund	SF	59.21
r Australia Fund	$	16.54
w Balfour Maclaine Series 1	$	969.58
w BDD Inv Fund-Ecu Bd	Ecu	5388.38
w BEM International	$	5.72
w Bergen Int'l Fund	$	11.30
w Bondselex-Issue Pr.	SF	100.85
m Cal Futures 1990 Fd Ltd	$	34.20
d CB German Index Fund	DM	118.46
w CFE Future Fd N.V.	$	77.80
m Cleveland Offshore Fd	$	19.94
w CMI Investment Fund	$	1407.00
d Colbert Court Terme	FF	1187.49
d Colbert Croissance	FF	72.86
d Colbert Finances	FF	115644.83
w Colombia Securities	Fl	10.32
w Convert. Fd. Int'l A Certs	$	17.49
w Convert. Fd. Int'l B Certs	$	58.91
w Cueber Int'l N.V.	$	281.58
d D. Witter Wld Wide Ivt Tst	$	24.09
w D.G.C.	$	218.64
w Daiwa Japan Fund	Y	7544.00
w Disa Income Fund	FR	37.25
d Dreyfus America Fund	$	19.05
w Dumenil Amerique	$	1028.38
w Dumenil Asia Pacifique	$	1028.38
w Dumenil Bonds Plus	$	1151.45
w Dumenil Europe	Ecu	1042.38
w Dumenil France	FF	4253.53
w Dumenil Opportunit	$	1028.38
m Dumenil Arbitrage Fd NV	$	714.92
w Ega Overseas Fund Ltd	$	1081.00
d Emi Belg. Ind. Plus (A)	BF	8581.00
d Emi Belg. Ind. Plus (B)	BF	8581.00
d Emi France Ind. Plus (A)	FF	832.33
d Emi France Ind. Plus (B)	FF	832.33
d Emi Germ. Ind. Plus (A)	DM	84.88
d Emi Germ. Ind. Plus (B)	DM	84.88
d Emi UK Index Plus (A)	£	94.51
d Emi UK Index Plus (B)	£	94.51
w Esplr. Sto Inv M Sth Eur Fds	$	10.47
w Esprit Sicav	Ecu	1168.65
w Eurosod	FF	1000.11
d Europe 1992	$	10.40
d Europe Obligations	Ecu	79.25
w F.I.T. Fund FF	FF	119.52
w F.M.P. Portfolio	$	0.5176
w Fairfield Int'l Ltd	$	153.65
w Fairfield Sentry Ltd	$	215.10
w Fairfield Strat. Ltd	$	67.85
m Fetum Fund	$	850.82
w First Eagle Fund	$	36725.11
m First Frontier Funds	$	85.14
w FL Trust Switzerland	SF	98.36
d FondItalia	$	83.78
w Fonselex Issue Pr.	SF	145.05
d Force Cash DM Sicav	DM	5197.25
d Force Cash Ecu Sicav	Ecu	2640.81
d Force Cash FF Sicav	FF	15755.47
d Force Cash US$ Sicav	$	3099.45
d Forexfund Limited	$	9.58
w Formula Selection Fd	SF	65.28
d Frankl-Trust Effekten Fd	DM	149.60
d Frankl-Trust Interzins	DM	39.49
m Gems Progressive Fd Ltd	$	1074.66
w George V Inv. Bond F.	$	23.61
m German Sel. Associates	DM	1531.50
d Green Line France	FF	640.18
w Hasenbichler Com AG	$	1250.00
w Hausmann Hldgs. N.V.	$	344.32
d Hentsch T.F.	SF	10812.00
w Hestia Funds	$	147.15
w Horizon Fund	$	1993.45
w Ibex Holdings Ltd	SF	168.47
w IFDC Japan Fund	Y	38772.00
r ILA-IGB	$	1.55
r ILA-IGS	$	9.94
m IncAmerica N.V.	$	14.61
m IncAsia N.V.	$	9.46
r Int'l Securities Fund	Ecu	26.27
m Interface Fund Ltd.	$	150.78
d Interfund SA	$	45.92
w Intermarket Fund	$	470.68
w Intersec SA	$	3919.18
d Investo DWS	DM	67.74
d Investmaster Fund	$	104.87
m J Capel Guaranteed Fund	$	18.16
w Japan Pacific Fund	$	217.74
w Japan Rap. Growth F.	Y	899363.00
m Japan Selection Assets	Y	10421.00
w Japan Selection Fund	$	232.64
d JJ Placement	FF	12557.20
w JWH Worldwide Fund	$	8.75
w Kenmar Guaranteed	$	9.58
w Kenmar Int'l - B	$	11027.80
w Kenmar L/C	$	8.48
m Key Hedge Fund Inc	$	107.18
w Kleinwort Bens. Jap. Fd	$	209.48
d KML-II H. Yield	$	357.03
w Korea Growth Trust	$	32.37
w LACO International	$	5.44
w Laurel Val. Francaises	FF	981.62
m London Portfolio G'td. I	$	88.57
m London Portfolio G'td. II	$	8.38
w Luxfund	$	115.46
m Lynx Sel. Holdings	SF	110.74
m Maritime Fund Int'l Ltd	$	943.70
w Mal Growth ESCF DM	DM	19.08
w Mal Growth USCF $	$	18.82
w MBE Japan Fund	LF	1952.80
m MCM Int. Limited	$	143.78
d Mediolanum Sel. Fd	$	40.93
w ML Morgans Lv HY Inv NV	$	9.77
w Moore Global Invts. Ltd	$	2043.42
d NCA Fund	$	11.14
w Nianon Fund	$	109.00
d NM Inc. & Growth Fund	$	17.39
m NMT Asian Sel. Portfolio	$	195.25
w NMT Citadel Bond	SF	115.48
m NMT Nostec Portfolio	$	123.36
d Nomura-Cap Int'l Eq Fd	$	14.99
d Nordmix	Lit	11298.00
m Nova Plus Fund I Ltd	$	1050.00
w Naveurope	Ecu	2755.00
m NSP F.I.T. Ltd	$	10.18
m Oppenheimer U.S. Arb.	$	126.17
w Optimum Fund	$	1335.52
m Overlook Performance	$	1476.93
d Pacific Nias Fund	$	7.36
d PAM Futures Trod	$	479.54
w Pancurri Inc	$	179.04
m Paragon Fund Limited	$	10.05
w Plurivest International	FF	115.03
d Precision Fd Ltd	$	78.49
w Prosp. LH. Inc. P.F.	$	3.38
w Pupet-Waka Barclays Pac.	$	183.70
w Quantum Fund N.V.	$	17989.05
d SAGA Amerique	FF	729.37
d SAGA Court Terme	FF	1218.90
d SAGA France Sicav	FF	469.33
d SAGA Long T. Capital	FF	1129.78
d SAGA Opportunities	FF	725.26
d SAGA Pacifique	FF	1067.02
d SAGA Premiere	FF	1204.71
w Samurai Portfolio	SF	266.40
d Sanyo Kle. Spain Fd	$	11.06
d Sarakreek Holding n.v.	$	19.80
d Saturn Fund	$	1141.88
d SCI / Tech. SA Luxembourg	$	18.96
m Scimitar Guar. Curr Fd	$	8.46
m Scimitar Guaranteed	$	8.24
m Securefund 2000 Ltd	$	5.80
m SLH Guar. F.F.I.	$	1096.27
w SP International SA	$	6233.86
d Strat. Int'l Gold Fund SA	$	4.96
m Sussex McGarr	$	1972.00
w Techno Growth Fund	SF	51.47
d Templeton Glob Inc	$	9.94
d The Patrus Fund Ltd	$	1.03
m THC (OTC) Jap. Fd Sicav	$	13.41
w Transpacific Fund	Y	28439.00
d Trifan Offshore Class A	$	241.34
d Trifan Offshore Class B	$	234.96
d Tudor B.V.I. Futures LTD	$	7554.51
d Turquoise Fund	$	221.65
m Tweedy Browne (UK) n.v.	$	1277.38
w Tweedy Browne n.v. Cl A	$	3591.75
w Tweedy Browne n.v. Cl B	$	1628.18
d Uni Bond Fund	Ecu	1645.60
r Uni Capital Fund	Ecu	1198.11
d Unico Equity Fund	DM	58.95
d Unico Inv. Fund	DM	68.47
m Unifund $US	$	1082.16
m Unitrad F.F.	FF	11159.44
m Unitrad SF	SF	1098.61
d Univers Bonds	DM	139.41
w Ursus Int'l Ltd	$	8659.00
w Vanderbilt Assets	$	15.85
m Victor Futures Fund	$	223.00
w Wilier Asian Fund	$	10.49
w Wilberbond Capital	$	14.59
d World Balanced Fund S.A.	$	12.65
w Worldwide Securities	$	37.87
w Worldwide Special	$	842.58
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LONDON THEATER

Nostalgia in Different Wrappings

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Thirty years ago, when Peter Hall first took over as director of what was then the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre at Stratford, "Twelfth Night" was the play he used to define the spirit of his new company. No longer an all-star vehicle for the likes of Olivier and Vivien Leigh (who had most recently played it there), it was rethought as a group endeavor for a young and agile, intelligent cast who could see behind the present laughter a kind of darkness and despair foreshadowing the tragedies that were to come.

Now, in establishing the Peter Hall Company as resident at the Playhouse in London, the director has returned to a familiar text without major changes. Indeed, Eric Porter is still playing Malvolio, though Toby Belch has now, in Dinsdale Landen's wonderfully manic performance, become the Laughing Cavalier, and Sara Crowe (who stole the notices from Joan Collins in the recent "Private Lives") is an inanely twittering upper-crust Olivia. In a generally powerful cast Maria Miles, a discovery of Hall's in "The Wild Duck," plays Viola, and Martin Jarvis is an unusually tough, headstrong Aguecheek, but there is a feeling here of repertory adequacy rather than any burning desire to relocate or re-evaluate the play.

It is as though, before moving on to the riskier "Rose Tattoo" this summer, Hall wanted to have at least one good money-maker, a safe and sure production, undemanding for cast and audiences at a time when just getting people into the theaters may be counted achievement enough.

It is therefore left to David Ryall as Feste to inject notes of uneasiness into a cosily nostalgic evening: his jester is a figure of bitter and tragic authority, never better than in the final solo song.

John Haynes

Maria Miles and Sara Crowe in "Twelfth Night."

Nostalgia of a rather different and ersatz kind is at the Dominion, to which a hundred tapping toes have returned to shuffle off to Buffalo in a road-show revival of "42nd Street." This is the 1930s musical that never was, beginning as a movie by Busby Berkeley with only about four songs, and did not get made over for Broadway until a decade ago.

Since then it has enjoyed a long stay at Drury Lane, and this production (by the show's co-author Mark Bramble) is essentially a scaled-down version of that. A good deal of glitz and stardom has therefore disappeared from the Broadway original, and a plot about an understudy going out there and becoming a star is no longer so very remarkable when all there appears to be out there is a whole lot more understudies.

But the score (patched together from songs written by Al Dubin and Harry Warren for many other occasions) still has tremendous if random energy. The pity is that Bramble has seen the parallels from the 1930s to the 1990s, understood that a line like "if you don't tap you don't eat" has more backstage resonance now than in the last few decades, but then been unable within the framework of the score to do anything about the repetition of theater and social history across half a century. In its own tacky way, "42nd Street" is the forerunner of "A Chorus Line" and has the same qualities of celebration and cynicism about the dancing years.

At the first night of Ben Elton's "Silly Cow" (Theatre Royal Haymarket) last week, critics were begged not to reveal the "surprise ending," though for anyone with the faintest memories of any thriller involving actors it is unlikely to come as much of a surprise or indeed as much of an ending. Like his star Dawn French, Elton is an alternative comedian of considerable distinction, but as a dramatist he still has a lot to learn, even though his only other play, "Gasping," was a surprise hit at the Haymarket.

That theater itself is, however, unsuited to his ramshackle dramatic construction: seen in a room above a pub with a student cast, his comedy might just survive. Here it looks desperately under-rehearsed and sketchy, with the cast grabbing what gags they can out of an all-purpose ragbag of observations on the state of the media in general and television critics in particular.

Elton seems to have based his plot, rather too closely for comfort, on a curious court case of a couple of years back in which a tabloid journalist was sued by an actress for having insulted certain parts of her anatomy while ostensibly reviewing her television performance. On these shaky grounds, Elton has attempted to construct a revenge tragedy of considerable moral pomposity but, until the closing moments, no real activity of any kind. The dialogue seems to have been largely compiled from cartoon captions in Private Eye, and the characterization is equally waspy and wispy, always excepting the central woman-mountain who stampedes around like an old-fashioned pantomime dame in search of a plot and some action.

Liner Notes for Gainsbourg

AP (top)

Serge Gainsbourg, with his trademark stubble and cigarette, in 1986; flying to Nice to direct film with Brigitte Bardot in 1959; with Jane Birkin in 1969.

By Mike Zwerin
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — They are saying that the beloved Dionysian Svengali of French pop died from drinking too many cigarettes.

I once heard Serge Gainsbourg say that the three most important things in his life were music, whiskey and women. Not necessarily in that order. When he said it you could hardly see him through the smoke. And there seemed to be a fuzz box in his vocal cords.

Anyway, his most noteworthy passion may turn out to be an appetite for the French language. Following in the steps of the writer Boris Vian, Gainsbourg the songwriter shuffled grammar, raided verbs, raised argot and unearthed unearthly onomatopoeic levels to help wring the purity out.

The French language was at first too proud to accept the servile role rock often demands of it. French pop music stagnated in the '60s. Rock's lyrics are often buried behind electronic screens. What is sung can be less important than how. When the Beatles sang "she came in through the bathroom window," it was about rhythm not meaning.

Chansonniers like Georges Brassens and Leo Ferré are in fact singing poets. They love Bob Dylan and Leonard Cohen in this country. In the '70s a popular band named Magma invented their own language, Kobaien, a sort of cross between Esperanto and Basque, to avoid singing in French, to "avoid worn-out connotations."

Rock speaks to the body first and then the head. The classic French chanson appealed to the head first, often only the head. Words were the painting, music the canvas. Proust called language a "sealed fortress" and language sealed France off from Western pop culture until Serge Gainsbourg opened the way for younger groups like Les Negresses Vertes to shake off the tyranny of meaning.

You're kidding! Serge Gainsbourg?! That boorish, rowdy, bleary lout who was once referred to as "walking pollution?" Well, truth takes unexpected form. Gainsbourg seemed to be playing the *role* of Serge Gainsbourg. He played it so well, so organically blotto on downers and alcohol, a chain of Gitanes and no sleep, he would without effort — maybe not even aware of it — slip the role into reality. And he changed reality.

I remember a night in the mid-'80s, he was tickling the ivories well past the midnight hour with one-for-the-road on the upright piano in the American Legion bar near the Champs-Elysées. He was shoeless. His jeans were ripped at the knees and he wore designer stubble before either was chic. He was contorting his face into bug-eyed, droopy-mouthed spacy expressions with phantasmagoric mobility worthy of Plastic Man. It took a while to hear that he was playing a Chopin Etude with reasonable lucidity.

An American guitarist I know did not find the "mumbling, bumbling idiot" he expected when he recorded a Gainsbourg film score in the early '80s. The composer was cool, stable, collected. His arrangements were neatly copied and carried in a bright new burgundy attaché case. As always, he needed a shave but, according to my friend, "he didn't *act* like he needed a shave. He knew exactly what he wanted. He wanted country music. His instructions were clear and we only needed one or two takes."

Gainsbourg (*né* Lucien Ginsburg, of Russian-Jewish ancestry) moved in and out of roles and the only thing you could be sure of was that the curtain had gone up. He burned a 500-franc note on live television to keep it from the taxman. He recorded a reggae version of the "Marseillaise." He propositioned the singer Whitney Houston during a talk show with what can only be described as vulgarity. In his film "Charlotte Forever," he hinted at incest with his daughter. The lines of taste and sanity were rarely clear. He played the Poète Maudit for high stakes with a flourish. It was a good hustle, a constant happening.

As a boy, he considered it a triumph if he managed to take home the ugliest girl at the dance, a success he explained with Dadaistic insight: "Ugliness is superior to beauty. It lasts longer." He graduated from the Ecole Nationale Supérieure des Beaux-Arts and claimed to be "balanced, intelligent and pure" while studying painting. Songwriting, he said, is a "minor art." He acted in 22 films and directed four. He said "the one thing I can't stand is stagnation."

Smoke five packs a day, sing a song of incest, wrap your hand round a bottle, don't sleep, burn money — anything was better than sitting still. The direction didn't matter. Take the first bus out of town.

Catherine Deneuve, Françoise Hardy, Brigitte Bardot, France Gall, Isabelle Adjani, Vanessa Paradis and Jane Birkin sang his songs. When he wasn't alone, he was with a beautiful woman. He loved women and they loved him because he needed them and was convinced that they were all beautiful.

He said he modeled his "Marseillaise" after the Sex Pistols' "God Save the Queen" and claims to have been a "punk before my time. I have an incestuous relationship with youth." He effortlessly covered the territory from the Eurovision Song Contest — he won in 1965 — to Jean-Paul Sartre's "Nausea" which, he boasted with no evident irony, was responsible for his bedroom eyes.

This was an invaluable provocateur. Living on the edge, he was prepared to go to great lengths to avoid repeating old riffs. Comparing photos of young and old Gainsbourg, you are reminded of Chet Baker. They climbed, they fell.

After his death at age 62 Saturday night, he was on everybody's tongue in Paris. The newspaper Libération devoted half its issue to him and you could not find a copy in the kiosks. I polled people in my neighborhood and French friends by phone. There was general agreement — he had given it a good try. There were some tears.

President François Mitterrand told the press: "He elevated the chanson to an art form." Mayor Jacques Chirac of Paris found him "superb."

A country that tolerates, even loves, such a man has real style. This society understand the essential role of the misfit. Serge Gainsbourg was one good reason to love the French. We who have chosen to live here miss him.

Feydeau: Still the Funniest Since Molière

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Georges Feydeau left no recipe for provoking uproarious laughter except for the durable comedies he wrote, and one of the favored Paris entertainments of the moment is a luxurious reincarnation of his Belle Epoque vaudeville "La Dame de Chez Maxim's," at the Théâtre Marigny.

Acclaimed by Jean-Louis Barrault, Marcel Achard and other authorities as the greatest French comic dramatist since Molière, Feydeau brought the modern French farce to full flower. He died in 1921, but none of his countless imitators have approached his skill; within the limits of the genre he remains incomparable.

To outline the plot of "La Dame de Chez Maxim's" would be like describing a Marx brothers scenario. It tells of the improbable adventure of the irresistible Môme Crevette, a cocotte at Maxim's bar, who makes the acquaintance of a doctor in his cups. She masquerades as his wife at a social reception in a Touraine château. The provincial ladies, mistaking the obstreperous floozy for a smart Parisienne, adopt her slang and loose ways.

The sumptuous Marigny revival is a feat of ensemble theatricality. Bernard Murat's mise-en-scène applies high speed and precision to the text's startling events. Catherine Leterrier's costuming has vivid style and Nicolas Sire's decor deepens the sense of period, to the accompaniment of Bruno Rigutto's score of the vanished era's signature music.

A 1904 portrait of Georges Feydeau, by Henri Rudaux.

Marie-Anne Chazel is Môme Crevette to the life, with her saucy repartee, ringing voice, and fierce gold-digger instinct. Christian Clavier gives a droll account of the doctor as stooge, and Catherine Rich, often a tragic heroine, displays her range as the doctor's prudish wife. There is a rip-roaring performance by Claude Évrard as the military uncle.

The Théâtre des Amandiers in suburban Nanterre has tackled the same play in recent weeks, but Dominique Valadié in the title role did not have the dazzle of her Marigny rival and the entire attempt had a gloomy aspect.

A biography of Feydeau has recently been published — "Feydeau" by Henry Gidel (Flammarion) — and one learns that like many jesters of genius, this author of farces had an unhappy life.

His father, Ernest Feydeau, was a scholar of antiquity and wrote books on the burial rites of ancient peoples. Flaubert, a friend, urged him to try a novel. He took the challenge and published a spicy book, "Fanny," that became a best seller when it was condemned by the archbishop of Paris.

As a schoolboy, Georges scribbled sketches and monologues that he recited to his father's literary cronies, who advised that he take to acting. He had contemplated that, but when his first play enjoyed a succès d'estime, he felt that was his fate. Early hits were followed by an era of uninterrupted triumphs.

He had married and had children, but he was no family man. He was pictured by Toulouse-Lautrec and the caricaturist Sem as a fin-de-siècle boulevardier, a very symbol of Parisian worldliness.

Playing the stock market depleted his fortune and he was forced, like Balzac, to write for money. His wife, fearing that he would gamble away her dowry, demanded a legal separation. It was not hard to prove in court that he seldom came home.

Making the Hôtel Terminus his residence, he altered his style of dramaturgy. Instead of broad vaudeville demanding a regiment of players, he turned to short plays no less comical but of sharper bite. They had to do with untamed shrews who drove their husbands to despair, a depiction obviously based on his own experience.

His decline is a pitiful tale. During the 1914-18 war he succumbed to mental illness, and in his final days in an asylum he fantasized that he was Napoléon III. Rather than emperor, he was monarch of a happier realm, the comic theater.

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PARIS 15th

LE TAGORE
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MEDIA MARKETS

Murdoch and Pa
Fatch Rivals Str

By Steven E

S[illegible] ... Australia's ... James Packer, Murdoch and ... other ... the leading ... pressure ... gone ... However, M ... cer, he ... company. Now ... afternoon ... sons. Still, the Murdochs ... ness like ... newspaper ... said. And ... competitor ... group Ltd. ... owners and ... Mr. Parker ... about 50 ... management ... from the ... Network ... Australia Ltd., ... almost ... reported ... Dec. 31. Revenue ... reported a ... The other ... after Australian ... as credit and ... German ... "If one ... Herald ... where the ... Packer, a ... Murdoch ... publishers ... Australia ... Packer, "its ... With Fairfax ... Australia's ... and there ... hung." They're ... In one case, ... on a three-day ... Deloitte Ross ... Saudi Arabia ... the end of this ... the Gulf war. ... and print ads ... created by DDB ...

CURRENCY RATES

Cross Rates

[illegible]

Other Dollar Values

[illegible]

Forward Rates

[illegible]

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits

[illegible]

Key Money Rates

[illegible]

CROSSWORD

ACROSS

1 Incarnation of a deity
7 Chilean desert
14 Summary
15 Certain singers
17 Herb Gardner play
19 Lad
20 Scot's uncle
21 Proofreaders' marks
22 Palm Springs mayor
24 Dumas —
28 Famed circus performer
30 "— Rosenkavalier"
33 Light heavyweight champ: 1952-60
34 Fannie —
35 Norman river
36 Anent
37 Funny favorites in a circus
39 Bob from Kan.
40 "— we forget"
41 Motherless woman
42 U.S. tennis champ: 1977
43 Summer: Fr.
44 Circus role of 26 Across
47 Jung or Lewis
48 "Dies —"
49 Foreigner
52 Belgian resort
53 Trifle
56 Sondheim song
61 Feelers
62 "The — Kid," 1984 film
63 L.A. team
64 Pool people

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1 Syrian, e.g.
2 Kill a bill
3 Wan
4 Thine, in Tonno
5 — Darya, Asian river
6 Take umbrage at
7 Rosacea
8 Minute amount
9 Jeanne d'—
10 In an unfeeling way
11 Eaglewood
12 Whimper
13 "Comus" composer
16 Draft inits.
18 In a frenzy
22 Chapeau for Corot
23 Capri follower
24 Excoriate
25 Miquelon, etc.
26 Boxer Griffith
27 Painter of waterlilies
28 "Tru" star
29 Islamic V.I.P.
30 Waggish
31 Zhou —
32 Della of songdom
35 Ballet role
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38 Face shape
42 — Dolorosa
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45 Cry of pain
46 Distresses severely
47 Relinquished
49 Botanist Gray
50 Advance
51 "... swords — plowshares"
52 "— a Woman," 1964 song
53 Trumpeter, e.g.
54 Aware of
55 Customs
57 Compass dir.
58 Gob
59 Mariner's abbr.
60 Jacutinga, e.g.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

A	P	E	D		M	A	S	S	A		O	T	T	O
L	I	A	R		O	S	K	A	R		S	H	O	D
I	T	S	A		M	I	A	M	I		A	R	N	O
T	H	E	G	R	E	A	T	E	S	T		E	A	R
			A	N	N	E		E	A	S	E	L	S	
E	R	R	A	N	T		I	S	L	E				
L	E	A	N		U	P	O	N		I	M	A	G	E
B	A	R	N	U	M	A	N	D	B	A	I	L	E	Y
A	D	E	E	R		S	T	O	A		T	A	R	E
			A	G	A	S			R	E	E	S	E	S
V	A	R	L	E	T		A	V	O	N				
A	R	I		S	H	O	W	O	N	E	A	R	T	H
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A	S	S	T		A	V	E	R	S		D	E	E	P

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هكذا من الاصل

MEDIA MARKETS

Murdoch and Packer Watch Rivals Struggle

By Steven Erlanger
New York Times Service

SYDNEY — Australia's two most influential media billionaires, Rupert Murdoch and Kerry Packer, are gaining strength as a result of the deep recession that has landed other news organizations in severe financial difficulties. One leading newspaper group and two of the three private television networks are in receivership and are expected to be sold to pay off billions of dollars in debt.

However, Mr. Murdoch has run into some trouble. Earlier this year, he refinanced about $7.6 billion in debt for his holding company, News Corp. In addition, he combined the morning and afternoon papers he controls in Sydney and Melbourne to save money. Still, the Murdoch papers have about 67 percent of newspaper circulation in Australia. And his main press competitor, John Fairfax Group Ltd., is in the hands of receivers and up for sale.

Australia's recession has crippled other news organizations.

Mr. Packer, who controls about 80 percent of Australia's magazine circulation, also owns the only solvent private television network, Channel 9, which he once sold to Alan Bond for about $800 million and bought back from him last year for a fraction of that price.

Nine Network Australia Ltd., the operating company for the station, reported on Tuesday a sharp increase in net profit, to 13.8 million Australian dollars ($10.7 million), for the half year ended Dec. 31, Reuters reported. In the year-earlier period, the station reported a meager profit of 330,000 dollars.

The other two networks, Channels 7 and 10, were owned by other Australian entrepreneurs, who built corporate empires on easy credit and spent too much money on programming. When the crash came, they, too, were forced into receivership.

"If one stands back dispassionately, the situation is quite extraordinary," said Eric Beecher, a former editor of The Sydney Morning Herald. "It's extremely unsettling," he said, in a country where the ties between the press lords and politicians are so close.

NOTING THAT "Australia is a very small, unsophisticated country" of only 17 million people, Mr. Beecher said politicians traditionally treat news organizations, especially the print media, the way the mayor of a small city might treat the local paper.

"People like Packer and Murdoch have a symbiotic relationship with serious politicians," he said. "They do verbal deals, winks and nods. So you can affect political outcomes, the way Murdoch does, and politicians know it."

Having the ownership of so many outlets up for grabs at one time is unusual, said Gerard Henderson, executive director of the Sydney Institute, a research group. He said there might be some difficulties in selling the television networks and the newspaper group, even though the Fairfax papers are very profitable. It is unlikely that local investors can come up with enough money to buy the properties in the second-worst recession here since World War II, Mr. Henderson said.

He added that the situation was fragile for one main reason: the reluctance of the government to allow foreign investors to control press organizations. "I think the government is worried that if it increases foreign ownership, there will be an outcry on the part of journalists," as well as from Mr. Murdoch and Mr. Packer, "its powerful mates," Mr. Henderson said.

With Fairfax and Channels 7 and 10 up for sale, a big chunk of Australia's journalism is being run by bankers and accountants, and there are significant restrictions on capital spending and hiring. "They're not in a position to compete," Mr. Beecher said.

In one case, journalists at The Sydney Morning Herald went out on a three-day strike because of complaints that the receiver, Deloitte Ross Tohmatsu, was interfering with the business news.

• • •

Saudi Arabia is expected to begin a $20 million campaign at the end of this month to thank the American people for their help in the Gulf war, The New York Times reported. The television and print ads will be created by DDB Needham Worldwide.

CURRENCY RATES

Cross Rates

March 5

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Lira	D.Fl	B.F.	S.F.	Yen	C$	Peseta
Amsterdam	1.721	3.384	1.1271	0.3289	0.1509 *	—	5.471 *	1.2957	1.2748 *	1.4915	1.81 *
Brussels	31.4375	59.98	20.594	6.045	2.7559 *	18.2685	—	23.7125	0.233	27.27	33.08 *
Frankfurt	1.5277	2.913	—	0.2936	0.1339 *	0.8872	4.854 *	1.1499	1.131 *	1.3217	1.606 *
London (a)	1.9025	—	2.914	9.9210	2,175.50	3.2835	60.035	2.5342	257.75	2.2022	181.37
Madrid	95.114	181.43	62.28	18.282	8.332 *	55.254	3.0233	71.622	70.429 *	82.364	—
Milan	1,141.40	2,176.90	747.25	219.37	—	662.99	36.276	859.47	8.453	987.95	11.997
New York (b)	—	1.892 a	1.5425	5.2555	1,153.50	1.7485	31.79	1.3445	136.38	1.157	94.095
Paris	5.2825	9.9235	3.4862	—	0.4559 *	3.022	0.1654	3.9168	3.853 *	4.580	5.4495 *
Tokyo	135.35	257.37	88.35	25.96	0.1183	78.48	4.2927	101.46	—	117.09	1.4194
Toronto	1.1573	2.1904	0.7584	0.2203	1.004 *	0.6655	3.669 *	0.8606	0.8491 *	—	1.211 *
Zurich	1.3285	2.5339	0.8702	0.2552	0.1164 *	0.7717	4.2201 *	—	0.9847 *	1.1504	1.3961 *
1 ECU	1.3422	0.7037	2.0498	6.9829	1,532.14	2.3105	42.226	1.7825	181.266	1.55	127.463
1 SDR	1.4131	0.741	2.1586	7.3516	1,613.04	2.4325	44.4558	1.8773	191.12	1.6368	134.405

Closings in Amsterdam, London and Zurich, fixings in other centers. New York closing rates, and Toronto rates at 3 p.m.
*a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; *: Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argen. austral	9184.0	Greek drac.	164.45	Mex. peso	2973.00	S. Afr. rand	2.5845
Austral. $	1.2887	Hong Kong $	7.7925	N. Zealand $	1.6722	Soviet ruble*	0.5637
Austr. schil.	10.74	Indian rupee	19.084	Norw. krone	5.968	Swed. krona	5.675
Brazil cruz.	218.25	Indo. rupiah	1915.00	Phil. peso	27.72	Taiwan $	27.10
Chinese yuan*	5.2221	Irish £	0.5737	Port. escudo	133.18	Thai baht	25.32
Danish krone	5.872	Israeli shek.	2.0416	Saudi riyal	3.7505	Turkish lira	3361.00
Egypt. pound	3.0775	Kuwaiti dinar	n.a.	Sing. $	1.736	UAE dirham	3.6727
Fin. markka	3.6885	Malay. ring.	2.728	S. Kor. won	724.90	Venez. boliv.	54.28

*New York rates unless marked * (local rate.)*

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.8972	1.8887	1.8805	Canadian dollar	1.1576	1.1602	1.1629
Deutsche mark	1.5298	1.5328	1.5358	Japanese yen	135.21	135.35	135.46
Swiss franc	1.3296	1.3311	1.3323				

Sources: NMB Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR); Gosbank (ruble). Other data from Reuters and AP.

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits

March 5

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	Yen	ECU	SDR
1 month	6 ¾-6 ⅞	9-9⅛	8 ⅛-8 ¼	13 ⅛-13 ¼	9¼-9 ⅜	8 ⅛-8¼	9 ⅞-9 ⅞	8⅝
2 months	6⅝-6⅞	9-9⅛	8 ⅛-8 ¼	13 ⅛-13 ¼	9¼-9 ⅜	8 ⅛-8¼	9 ⅞-9 ⅞	8 ⅝
3 months	6⅝-6⅞	9-9⅛	8 ⅛-8 ¼	12 ⅞-12 ⅞	9 ⅛-9½	8 ⅛-8¼	9 ⅞-9 ⅞	8½
6 months	6⅝-6⅞	9-9⅛	7 ⅞-8 ⅛	12 ⅛-12 ⅛	9⅛-9 ⅜	7¾-7 ⅞	9½-9⅝	8⅝
1 year	7 ⅛-7 ⅜	9-9⅛	7¾-7⅞	11 ⅞-11 ⅞	9 ⅛-9⅜	7 ⅝-7⅞	9½-9⅝	8⅝

Sources: All Reuters except ECU: Lloyds Bank.
Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates

March 5

	Close	Prev.
United States		
Discount rate	6.00	6.00
Prime rate	8¾/9	8¾/9
Federal funds	6 3/16	6¼
Com paper 90-179 days	6.37	6.40
3-month Treasury bills	6.05	6.04
6-month Treasury bills	6.02	6.06
1-year Treasury bills	6.09	6.11
30-year Treasury bond	8.24	8.29
2-month CD's	6.30	6.30
3-month CD's	6.30	6.30
Japan		
Discount rate	6.00	6.00
Call money	8 3/16	8 3/16
1-month interbank	8 7/32	8 1/16
3-month interbank	8 1/16	8.00
Germany		
Discount rate	6½	6½
Lombard rate	9.00	9.00
Call money	8.90	8.90
1-month interbank	9.80	9.88
3-month interbank	9.05	9.85
6-month interbank	9.85	9.85
Britain		
Bank base rate	13.00	13.00
Call money	13⅛	13¼
3-month interbank	12 11/16	12⅝
6-month interbank	12⅝	12 3/16
France		
Intervention rate	9¼	9¼
Call money	9 3/16	9⅜
1-month interbank	9 5/16	9 3/16
3-month interbank	9⅜	9 5/16
6-month interbank	9 7/16	9⅝

Sources: Reuters, Salomon Brothers, Bank of Tokyo, Commerzbank, Credit Lyonnais.

Asian Dollar Deposits

March 5

1 month	6 ⅞ - 7 ⅛
2 months	6⅞ - 7
3 months	6 ⅞ - 6 ⅞
6 months	6⅞ - 7
1 year	7⅛ - 7¼

Source: Reuters.

U.S. Money Market Funds

March 5

Merrill Lynch Ready Assets
30-day average yield: 6.38
Telerate Interest Rate Index: 6.504
Source: Merrill Lynch, Telerate.

GOLD

March 5

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Hong Kong	367.65	364.75	— 0.70
Luxembourg	364.50	—	— 0.75
Paris (12.5 kilo)	365.38	364.69	— 1.84
Zurich	365.05	364.85	— 0.90
London	364.30	364.50	— 0.95
New York	—	364.65	— 3.20

Luxembourg, Paris and London official fixings; Hong Kong and Zurich opening and closing prices; New York spot market close. All prices in U.S. $ per ounce.
Source: Reuters

Dispute On EMU Resolved

Paris and Bonn Narrow Divide

Reuters

PARIS — France and Germany, putting last week's war of words behind them, declared Tuesday that they had no fundamental disagreement over European economic and monetary union.

Finance Minister Pierre Bérégovoy of France said at a news conference after a meeting of the French-German economic and financial council that the two agreed on the final goal of a common currency managed by an independent European central bank.

Mr. Bérégovoy demanded a frank explanation last week of Germany's EMU treaty proposal, which, he said, appeared to depart from the agreed European Community consensus.

Germany's treaty proposal put back the date for the creation of a European central bank and required a unanimous decision to start the second phase of monetary union.

After the meeting on Tuesday, Mr. Bérégovoy said he had a better understanding of the differences between the two countries. For instance, while France emphasizes the January 1994 starting date for stage two, Germany puts greater stress on the need for a high degree of economic convergence before proceeding, Mr. Bérégovoy said.

He said German and French officials would work more closely to iron out ambiguities over the content of the second phase of EMU.

Finance Minister Theo Waigel of Germany said Bonn's EMU proposal was consistent with the agreement reached at October's EC summit meeting in Rome.

"There is no change in German policy," Mr. Waigel said. "In our draft treaty we've clearly fixed the date of Jan. 1, 1994, and also incorporated the conditions that were contained in the Rome summit communiqué."

He said there were many points of similarity between German and French policies on EMU.

For U.S., New Clout in OPEC

By Louis Uchitelle
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — By virtue of its military victory in the Gulf, the United States is likely to have more influence in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries than any industrial nation has ever exercised.

In the short term, however, the U.S. government may not try to exercise this influence.

U.S. officials say they are just starting to discuss how they might use their new franchise. The first opportunity would arise if crude oil prices plunged from the current level of around $20 a barrel.

In that event, Washington might lean on a reluctant Saudi Arabia to cut production and push prices back up to a range of $18 to $22. Many economists consider that a suitable level for the U.S. economy, since it is high enough to encourage conservation and allow U.S. energy companies to make profits but low enough that gasoline and heating oil remain affordable, encouraging economic growth.

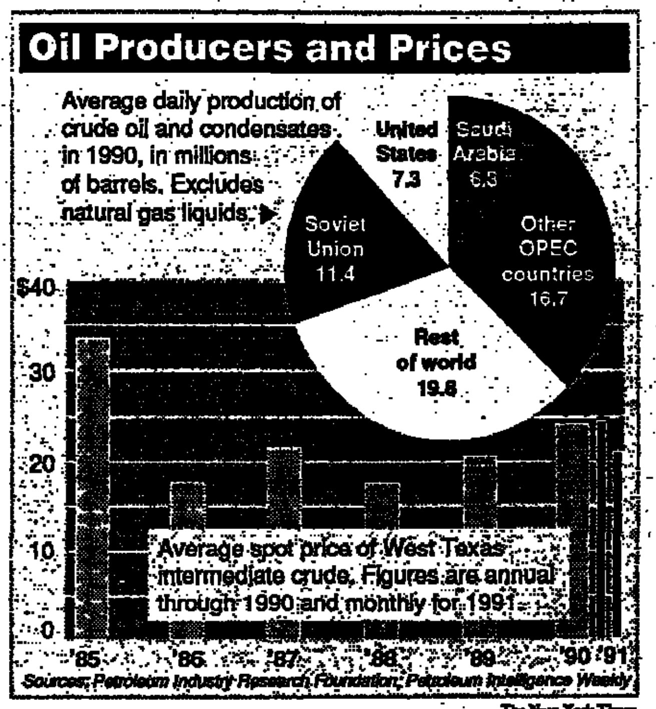
[Although energy policymakers emphatically rule out any formal price-setting forum, France, for one, is pushing hard for closer cooperation between producers and consumers to tame the wild price swings that frequently upset the world economy, Reuters reported from Paris, where meetings of the International Energy Agency this week provide the first chance since the Gulf war to air these ideas.

[The agency, the West's energy watchdog, may broach the delicate subject of talks between oil consumers and producers at a private meeting of Western energy officials on Thursday, the day after its formal board meeting, oil experts said.

[The IEA's executive director, Helga Steeg, had said the two sides should meet once the Gulf war ended, with the specific aim of stimulating investment in producing countries.]

When representatives of the 13 OPEC nations gather in Geneva next week, U.S. officials will not attend, even as observers. But they will be sitting figuratively at the elbow of Saudi Arabia and the other oil-producing states of the Arabian peninsula.

"I think we are going to see a closer relationship between the Gulf oil producers and ourselves," said John J. Easton Jr., assistant secretary of energy for international affairs and energy emergencies.



The New York Times

"We had been laying the foundation for some time, and the house was built very quickly when the war came."

The peninsula's two biggest oil producers now, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates, account for 18 percent of the world's production. When Kuwait eventually regains its prewar output, roughly 22 percent of the world's oil will come from those three nations, all of which sought U.S. help after Iraq invaded Kuwait on Aug. 2.

It is through Saudi Arabia that the administration will have its greatest influence, U.S. officials and oil specialists say.

Because that country produces 14 percent of the world's output — and exports nearly all of it — it can influence prices more than any other country by raising or lowering its production.

"If prices rose substantially and the Saudis had spare production capacity, they would be asked by the United States to increase production," said John H. Lichtblau, chairman of the Petroleum Industry Research Foundation. "But they would not have to be asked, because they would know what to do," he added.

King Fahd of Saudi Arabia and officials of his government have said their policy is to keep oil prices at about $21 a barrel.

The Saudis say, in fact, that they may have to raise production this year to counter pressure for higher prices as demand rises in Europe, Asia and perhaps the United States.

The test of Washington's new leverage will come if the Saudis are wrong.

If higher demand failed to materialize, oil inventories could build up, causing prices to plunge. Some analysts expect this to happen by late summer. The White House might then lean on the Saudis to cut production. And the Saudis might resist.

That is what happened in 1986, the last time oil prices fell sharply, to as low as $7 a barrel.

The Saudis caused the plunge by flooding the world market with oil, to punish OPEC partners that were pumping more than their agreed-upon quotas and to demonstrate their power over pricing.

President George Bush, then the vice president, traveled to Riyadh to argue for restoring an $18 price level, an effort that brought public criticism from U.S. advocates of cheap oil.

In those days, the United States

See POLICY, Page 13

Midland Names New Chiefs and Cuts Dividend

By Leigh Bruce
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Midland Bank PLC announced Tuesday the resignation of Chairman and Chief Executive Sir Kit McMahon and a dividend cut of 50 percent — the first reduction by a major British bank since the Great Depression — in surprise moves that many analysts believe were engineered by the Bank of England.

The Bank of England, which has been deeply concerned about Midland for some time, said it had been kept informed of developments. Indeed, Sir Kit acknowledged the assistance of the central bank in finding a new chief executive.

A Bank of England spokesman said it was "fully satisfied with the steps now being taken by Midland, including the new senior appointments."

The executive shift came as Midland reported a small pretax profit for 1990 after more than doubling its provisions for bad debts to £703 million ($1.34 billion).

Analysts believe the cut in the 1990 dividend, which was more severe than most forecasters had expected, was the price for attracting top-flight talent to take over from Sir Kit.

Brian Pearse, hitherto the finance director of Barclays Bank PLC, will take over the duties of chief executive immediately. Mr. Pearse, a 41-year veteran of Barclays, "is a sound commercial banker with a very good reputation in the industry," said Chris Wheeler of Lehman Brothers International.

Sir Peter Walters, chairman of Blue Circle Industries PLC and a former chairman of British Petroleum Co., will assume the role of chairman in June. In the meantime, he will serve as vice-chairman.

The management changes should boost confidence in the bank's future by removing a figure who has become "associated with five years of very difficult times," said John Tyce of Nomura Research Institute.

Midland's 1990 results showed a pretax profit of £11 million, compared with a £261 million pretax loss in 1989. Charges for doubtful or bad debts increased to £703 million from £307 million in 1989, mostly due to problems in the British corporate sector.

After tax, Midland had a loss of £177 million, a slight improvement over a 1989 deficit of £204 million. The loss was attributed to the decision to write off £259 million of anticipated tax relief from past Third World debt provisions and British losses.

The final dividend was slashed to 1.7 pence a share from 10.7 pence a year earlier, bringing the full 1990 payout to 9 pence, down from 18 pence in 1989.

The dividend cut and the tax write-off amounted to "clearing the decks for the new boys," said Alan Broughton of Morgan Stanley.

Sir Kit, a former deputy chairman of the Bank of England, was brought in five years ago to clean up the mess created by Midland's disastrous acquisition and disposal of Crocker National Bank in California.

Though his reputation in academic circles remains intact, his tenure as a commercial banker has not been a success. High costs, poor judgment on treasury operations and wide exposure to domestic and foreign bad debt have prevented the bank from overcoming its status as the problem child among Britain's big four banks.

The future of Sir Kit and of Midland's independence has been the subject of some speculation since a proposed merger with Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp. was effectively called off late last year. There was even some talk that the Bank of England might force Midland to merge with Barclays.

With new management in place and indications that Midland may be turning the corner financially, analysts said the bank's future was probably no longer in doubt.

Mr. Tyce said the bank was now

See MIDLAND, Page 15

Niles Shapes Up for a Buyout

Berlin Toolmaker Cuts Staff in Effort to Woo Westerners

By Richard E. Smith
International Herald Tribune

BERLIN — Five months after German reunification, Niles GmbH, a mid-sized maker of machine tools in Berlin, is joining thousands of other former East German companies and trying to adjust to the discomforts of life on the auction block.

The Treuhandanstalt, the government agency that owns Niles and all of the 9,000 other unsold former East German companies, is trying to rapidly sell off as many of them as possible in what may be history's largest corporate auction.

The president of Treuhandanstalt, Detlev Rohwedder, recently said that not a single East German company is ripe for the stock market on its own merits and, since virtually no management or individual in eastern Germany has enough funds for a buyout of a large company, there is rarely any option but a takeover by a Western concern.

"We have sometimes thought that we might have been able to make it by ourselves if we had had a bit more time," said Harald Sieber, a Niles department chief, cautiously voicing a question that may linger for years among many embittered officials of companies in eastern Germany.

Latest in a series of occasional articles about Niles GmbH and the challenges of reunification.

"But no one asked us and now we are owned by the Treuhandanstalt," said a Niles spokeswoman, Sonja Kemmitz.

In the meantime, Niles and many of the other companies are already familiar with having only limited control over their destiny after four decades of surviving in a Communist state. Now they are taking a cold look at the future and trying to streamline themselves before it is done, perhaps more brutally, by the Treuhandanstalt or a new owner.

Although Niles was successful enough in the old regime to once merit a visit by Mikhail S. Gorbachev and has attracted several Western bidders, the prospect of a takeover is no easier than for a vulnerable Western company in a similar position.

The key challenge for Niles as much as for all of East Germany has been the need to cut back a bloated and underused work force.

One-fifth of the work force was shed last June and Peter Klopsch, chief manager of Niles, is aiming to cut the remaining staff of 1,434 to just over 1,000 by the end of 1991 and to 760 by the end of 1992.

The company is targeting especially deep cuts in the white-collar staff, which traditionally accounted for more than 60 percent of jobs at Niles even though it is a production company. In a syndrome chronic to the East bloc, such jobs often dominated payrolls because bureaucracy was so prevalent in a planned economy.

Roughly 48 percent of Niles's

See NILES, Page 15

LIFFE and MATIF Face Ecu Battle

By Jacques Neher
Special to the Herald Tribune

PARIS — The rival London and Paris financial-futures markets, betting on the future of the European Currency Unit, are going into battle Wednesday with competing contracts based on Ecu bonds.

However, there currently is not enough investor interest to provide adequate liquidity for even one contract.

In staking their claims now, the derivative markets are banking on the future of the European currency and on its growing use in the issuance of sovereign and supranational debt in Europe.

The new long-term Ecu bond contract being launched Wednesday by the London International Financial Futures Exchange, LIFFE, follows a similar contract put out last October by the Marché à Terme International de France, MATIF.

The contracts provide investors in Ecu bonds a means of hedging against swings in interest rates that could render the bonds less valuable. The contracts also provide opportunities for arbitrage and speculation.

If the MATIF's experience is indicative, it is likely to be an uphill battle for the LIFFE.

Volume on the MATIF's 100,000-Ecu contract in recent months has been averaging between 1,000 and 2,000 lots a day, and open interest on the contract — a measure of the contract's use as a hedging tool — is under 3,000 lots.

Gerard Pfauwadel, president of Matif SA, estimated that volume and open-interest levels would probably need to double to reach "critical mass" in terms of liquidity and to make the contract worthwhile for the MATIF's members.

Mr. Pfauwadel acknowledges that the MATIF may have been early in offering an Ecu contract, given the limited amount of major Ecu bonds on the market, but he called the contract a "strategic" product that will help the MATIF extend its reach to international investors in the years ahead. Up to now, the MATIF has relied on the *notionnel* — a contract linked to 10-year French Treasury bonds — for most of its volume.

"We know that the underlying (pool of Ecu bonds) is not as big as it should be, but we thought it would be better to be the first to try to create liquidity," he said.

To boost liquidity, the MATIF in late January authorized four market makers to operate in the trading pit.

LIFFE officials are not expecting overnight success with their 200,000-Ecu contract.

"We see excellent growth prospects, but we'll need some time to achieve significant trading levels," said Ralf Herklotz, manager of Eu-

See ECU, Page 12

NOTICE TO HOLDER OF NI-CAL FINANCE N.V. FOR CONVERSION DEBENTURES INTO SHARES OF COMMON STOCK OF NYCAL CORPORATION

You are hereby advised that at meetings of the holders of the outstanding 9% Convertible Redeemable Debentures due August 15, 1988 of Ni-Cal Finance N.V., an extraordinary resolution and the exercise of certain powers by the Debenture Holders was carried providing that the Debentures shall be converted into shares of $.01 par value common stock of Nycal Corporation, the parent corporation of Ni-Cal Finance N.V., effective December 31, 1989, and all other rights and remedies under the Debentures shall be extinguished and satisfied as of that date.

In order to effectuate the Conversion, the holder of any Debenture to be converted shall surrender such Debenture together will all unmatured coupons (if any) appertaining thereto at the office of:

National Trust Company
666 Burrard Street, Suite 900
Vancouver, British Columbia
Canada V6C 2Z9
Attn: Glenn Raven
Assistant Manager
Corporate Trust Department

FIDELITY AMERICAN ASSETS N.V.

Registered Office: Schottegatweg-Oost 130
Curacao, Netherlands Antilles

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF SHAREHOLDERS

Please take notice that the Annual General Assembly of Shareholders of Fidelity American Assets N.V. (the "Corporation") will take place at 2:00 p.m. at Schottegatweg-Oost 130, Curacao, Netherlands Antilles, on March 19, 1991.

The following matters are on the agenda for this Assembly:

1. Report of the Management.
2. Election of the Managing Directors.
   The Chairman of the Management proposes the re-election of all present Managing Directors: Edward C. Johnson 3d, Charles T. M. Collis, Charles A. Fraser, H. F. van den Hoven and AMACO Holdings & Trust Company N. V.
3. Ratification of the appointment by the Managing Directors of Charles T. M. Collis as a Managing Director of the Corporation effective April 27, 1990 and acceptance by the Managing Directors of the resignation of Mr. John M. S. Patton as a Managing Director effective that date.
4. Approval of the balance sheet and profit-and-lose statement for the fiscal year ended November 30, 1990.
5. Ratification of actions taken by the Managing Directors since the last Annual General Assembly of Shareholders, including declaration of an interim dividend in respect of the fiscal year ended November 30, 1990, and authorisation of the Managing Directors to declare additional dividends in respect of fiscal 1990 if necessary to enable the Fund to qualify for "distributor" status under United Kingdom tax law.
6. Ratification of actions taken by the Investment Manager since the last Annual General Assembly of Shareholders.
7. *Consideration of such other business as may properly come before the Assembly.*

Approval of each item of the Agenda will require the affirmative vote of a majority of the votes cast at the Assembly. A form of proxy may be obtained from the following institutions:

Brown Brothers Harriman
(Luxembourg) S.A.
33, Boulevard Prince Henri
Boîte Postale 403
L-1724 LUXEMBOURG

Fidelity Investments (C. I.) Limited
40, The Esplanade
St. Helier, Jersey
CHANNEL ISLANDS

Fidelity International Management Holdings Limited
Oak Hill House
130 Tonbridge Road
Hildenborough
Kent TN11 9DZ, ENGLAND

Holders of registered shares may vote by proxy by mailing a form of proxy obtained from the Corporations's principal office in Pembroke, Bermuda, or from the Institutions listed above, to the Corporation at the following address:

Fidelity American Assets N.V.
c/o Amaco Holdings & Trust Company N.V.
Post Office Box 3141
Curacao
NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

Holders of bearer shares may vote by proxy by mailing a form of proxy and certificate of deposit for their shares obtained and filed in the manner described in the preceding sentence. Alternatively, holders of bearer shares wishing to exercise their rights personally at the Meeting may deposit their shares, or a certificate of deposit therefor, with the Corporation at Schottegatweg-Oost 130, Curacao, Netherlands Antilles, against receipt therefor, which receipt will entitle said bearer shareholder to exercise such rights.

All proxies (and certificates of deposit issued to bearer shareholders) must be received by the Corporation not later than 1:00 p. m. on March 19, 1991, in order to be voted at the Assembly.

By order of the Management
Charles T. M. Collis

Fidelity Investments

MARKET DIARY

DOW: *Recovery Hopes Drive Rally*

(Continued from page 1)

once," he said. "I think it's a mistake to read too much into what it says about the real world."

Among the records Tuesday, the Standard & Poor's 500 index rose 7.39 to 376.72, surpassing its previous best close of 370.47 set last Friday. The NYSE composite index climbed 3.66 to 205.74, also

N.Y. Stocks

exceeding the previous high of 202.39 set Friday.

The gains in New York capped a bullish day that saw strong gains on most European stock markets.

London's Financial Times-Stock Exchange index of 100 leading shares charged more than 37 points higher to finish at 2,420.1, its highest close in more than a year.

In Paris, the CAC-40 share index rallied nearly 34 points to 1,800.63, its highest close since the first week of the Gulf crisis last August.

The Frankfurt bourse, which closed in the early afternoon and missed a boost from Wall Street's sharply higher opening, still managed a gain of 9.4 points in its 30-share DAX index, to 1,540.26.

In New York, shares of UAL Corp. jumped 4¾ to 151¼ after the British transport minister, Malcolm Rifkind, said his government would drop a ban on new airlines entering London's Heathrow airport. That rule had blocked UAL's planned $290 million purchase of London routes from Pan Am World Airways.

Pan Am rose ⅛ at 1½. AMR Corp., whose American Airlines unit has agreed to purchase London routes from Trans World Airlines, gained 1¾ at 62¼.

(Reuters, UPI)

Technical Rally Drives Dollar to 6-Week High

Reuters

NEW YORK — Technical buying coupled with good corporate demand boosted the dollar Tuesday to a level not seen since the Gulf war began more than six weeks ago.

The dollar finished at 1.5425 Deutsche marks, its highest close in

Foreign Exchange

U.S. trading since Jan. 16, a day before the Gulf war began. That was up from its closing level Monday of 1.5329 Dm.

"It was a technically inspired rally," said Rayelle Tyler Weber, managing director at International Treasury Consulting.

The dollar ended well above its New York opening level of 1.5277 DM earlier Tuesday, and appeared poised to test key technical resistance at 1.5450 DM, dealers said.

The dollar also gained nearly 2 yen to 136.30 yen, up from 134.53 Monday.

It rose to 1.3445 Swiss francs from 1.3357, and advanced to 5.2555 French francs from 5.2200.

The pound fell to $1.8920 from $1.8993.

The dollar's afternoon rally represented a strong recovery from its close in London earlier.

The U.S. currency closed mostly weaker there, and analysts said some participants were beginning to reassess the prospect that the end to the Gulf war would trigger a revival in the U.S. economy. Those hopes have been behind the dollar's recent strong gains.

"We are in limbo," said Glenn Davies, chief economist at Crédit Lyonnais in London. "We could see some bounce in economies, but people are not yet so convinced that they are willing to put a lot of money behind it."

The dollar closed in London at 1.5310 Deutsche marks, off from 1.5337 DM Monday. It also finished at 135.15 yen, up marginally from 135.10 yen.

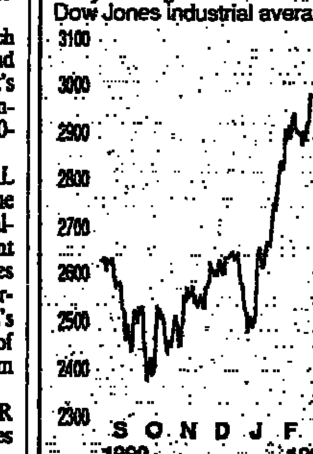
Market participants were already looking to the February U.S. employment report, due on Friday, for the next cue to trading. Dealers noted that the data will cover a period when the war was still raging and are unlikely to provide more justification for dollar buying, given the prevailing picture of recession.

Traders also said Wednesday's German jobs report for February could prompt mark selling if it shows a sharp rise in unemployment in eastern Germany. Such a trend could increase pressure for lower interest rates.

Via Associated Press — March 5

The Dow

Daily closings of the Dow Jones industrial average



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Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	2925.50	2995.54	2913.86	2972.52	+ 58.41
Trans	1143.16	1172.95	1134.70	1166.36	+ 23.81
Util	212.21	214.73	211.71	213.85	+ 1.83
Comp	1042.61	1066.28	1037.66	1059.30	+ 19.24

Standard & Poor's Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Industrials	448.76	437.60	447.21	+9.41
Transp.	281.74	275.85	281.48	+5.42
Utilities	143.28	142.10	143.05	+0.95
Finance	29.21	28.57	29.15	+0.58
SP 500	377.89	369.33	376.72	+7.39
SP 100	358.13	349.75	356.61	+6.86

NYSE Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	206.17	202.63	205.74	+3.66
Industrials	258.19	253.80	258.19	+5.30
Transp.	174.26	170.94	174.26	+3.26
Utilities	92.50	92.00	92.50	+0.64
Finance	147.28	145.29	147.28	+2.19

NASDAQ Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	473.57	461.14	473.05	+11.92
Industrials	531.33	516.61	530.09	+15.24
Finance	431.95	424.96	431.95	+7.14
Insurance	532.05	524.59	531.02	+6.59
Utilities	577.81	561.25	575.33	+14.95
Banks	303.76	299.12	302.88	+3.44
Transp.	508.05	497.74	507.58	+10.16

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
354.51	349.65	354.39	+4.59

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Close	Ch'ge
20 Bonds	93.76	Unch.
10 Utilities	95.45	−0.14
10 Industrials	92.08	+0.14

NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
RJR Nb n	66559	10⅛	9½	10	+ ⅛
FtBkSy	48822	18⅝	17⅞	18½	+ ⅜
PhilAfr	35582	68⅝	65⅝	67½	+2⅛
RJR Nb wi	30966	9⅝	9½	9¾	+ ¼
Wstg E s	30691	30	28⅝	29½	+1½
AMD	26510	10⅛	9⅜	9¾	+ ½
AmExp	26181	27⅛	25⅝	26⅞	+1¼
PepsiC s	25966	34⅛	32⅝	33⅝	+2
IBM	23788	135	129⅝	133½	+2⅝
Boeing s	23639	50⅝	49⅝	50⅛	+ ¾
Varity	22863	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
GTE s	19701	31⅝	30⅝	31½	+ ¾
GenEl	19406	70⅛	68⅝	69⅞	+ ⅞
ConrPr	19325	25¼	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅞
Limitd s	18418	25⅝	24⅝	25¼	+1½

AMEX Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
viCntAr	9627	4¼	3⅝	4⅛	+ ½
ForstL s	5398	36	33⅝	35⅝	+2⅜
Amdhl	5092	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ¾
FounH n	4824	25⅝	24⅝	24⅞	+ ⅝
Hilhav	4782	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
BAT In	3442	13½	13¼	13⅜	+ ½
MetMB s	3363	14⅝	13½	14¼	+ ¾
CalEng	3360	12	11	12	+1⅛
GiantFd	3273	31⅛	29⅝	31	+1⅛
BolrPh	3224	6⅝	6	6¼	+ ⅛
EchoBy	3143	8¼	8	8⅛	— ⅛
Diasonc	2980	4⅝	4⅛	4⅞	
FruitL	2834	13⅝	12⅞	13⅝	+ ½
WangB	2715	3⅝	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
ENSCO	2583	3⅛	2⅞	3	— ⅛

NYSE Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	1278	1009
Declined	383	605
Unchanged	406	443
Total Issues	2067	2057
New Highs	183	108
New Lows	3	7

Amex Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	421	375
Declined	207	261
Unchanged	217	225
Total Issues	845	861
New Highs	52	54
New Lows	3	4

NASDAQ Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	1,439	1,295
Declined	642	773
Unchanged	2,048	2,118
Total Issues	4,129	4,126

Market Sales

NYSE 4 p.m. volume	253,700,000
NYSE prev. cons. close	248,953,450
Amex 4 p.m. volume	18,540,000
Amex prev. cons. close	17,550,000
NASDAQ 4 p.m. volume	234,877,700
NASDAQ prev. 4 p.m. volume	149,792,100
NYSE volume up	199,124,470
NYSE volume down	26,562,350
Amex volume up	12,356,125
Amex volume down	3,011,390
NASDAQ volume up	172,677,456
NASDAQ volume down	25,443,216

S&P 100 Index Options

March 5

Strike Price	Calls-Last Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Puts-Last Mar	Apr	May	Jun
265	19¾	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
270	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
275	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
280	—	—	—	—	—	⅛	—	—
285	—	—	—	—	—	3/16	—	—
290	—	—	—	—	—	⅜	1	—
295	—	—	—	—	1/16	½	—	—
300	56⅞	—	—	—	1/16	⅝	1¼	—
305	54	—	—	—	⅛	⅝	1 5/16	—
310	47	50	—	—	⅛	¾	1⅝	—
315	43¼	43⅛	—	—	⅛	⅞	2⅛	—
320	38	36¼	36⅛	37⅝	¼	1 1/16	2⅝	4
325	33	32¼	34	—	⅛	1 5/16	2⅞	—
330	28½	28	29½	—	⅛	1⅝	3⅝	5⅛
335	23⅝	26	25½	—	½	2⅛	4⅛	—
340	18¼	21½	21⅝	24	¾	3	4⅝	7
345	13½	18	17⅛	—	1⅛	4	6¼	—
350	9¼	13½	14⅝	15	1 15/16	5⅛	7⅝	9⅝
355	5⅝	10¼	12	—	3⅝	7⅛	9⅞	—
360	3⅛	7⅛	10½	11½	6⅛	9⅝	13½	14⅝
365	1⅝	5⅛	7⅛	—	9⅝	13⅝	—	—
370	⅝	3⅝	6	7⅛	16⅝	17	—	—

Calls: total vol. 178,146; total open int. 368,487
Puts: total vol. 161,454; total open int. 539,895

	Dec 92	Dec 93	Dec 92	Dec 93
27½	—	9⅝	¾	—
30	—	—	1⅛	1⅝
32½	5½	—	1 ¾	—
35	4⅝	—	2⅝	3⅛

Calls: total vol. 44; total open int. 12,845
Puts: total vol. 131; total open int. 31,846
Source: CBOE.

Currency Options

March 5

PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE

Option & Underlying	Strike Price	Calls—Last Mar	Apr	Jun	Puts—Last Mar	Apr	Jun
31,250 British Pounds-cents per unit.							
Pound	175	r	15.70	r	r	r	r
189.46	185	r	r	r	r	r	3.60
189.46	187½	r	r	r	0.40	r	4.80
189.46	190	0.95	2.60	3.35	1.92	3.70	4.20
189.46	192½	0.45	1.55	2.55	2.80	4.20	r
189.46	195	0.14	r	r	r	6.20	r
189.46	197½	r	0.40	r	r	r	r
189.46	205	r	0.05	r	r	r	
50,000 Canadian Dollars-cents per unit.							
Dollr	86	r	r	r	0.07	r	r
86.45	86½	0.22	r	r	0.20	0.62	
62,500 German Marks-cents per unit.							
Mark	62	r	r	r	r	0.11	0.60
64.91	63	r	r	r	0.03	0.21	0.94
64.91	63½	r	r	s	r	0.29	
64.91	64	r	r	r	0.18	r	1.20
64.91	64½	0.72	r	s	0.23	0.78	
64.91	65	0.40	r	1.30	0.57	1.11	1.74
64.91	65½	0.47	r	s	0.92	0.99	
64.91	66	0.74	0.46	0.99	1.09	1.25	r
64.91	66½	0.11	r	s	r	r	
64.91	67	0.05	0.36	0.81	r	r	3.06
64.91	67½	0.04	0.17	s	r	r	
64.91	68½	0.02	r	s	r	r	
64.91	69	r	r	0.35	r	r	
6.25 mil Yen-100ths of a cent per unit.							
Yen	69	r	r	r	r	r	0.36
73.49	70	r	r	r	0.02	r	0.51
73.49	71	r	r	r	0.06	r	0.78
73.49	72	r	r	r	0.18	r	r
73.49	73	r	r	r	0.46	0.68	1.25
73.49	73½	0.65	r	s	r	r	
73.49	74	0.50	1.00	1.68	0.91	1.44	1.88
73.49	75	0.15	r	1.01	1.48	1.65	r
73.49	76	0.07	r	r	r	2.39	r
73.49	76½	0.04	r	s	r	r	
73.49	77	0.05	0.25	0.51	r	r	
62,500 Swiss Francs-cents per unit.							
Franc	71	r	r	r	0.02	r	r
74.90	74	r	r	r	0.21	r	1.74
74.90	74½	0.62	r	s	0.32	r	
74.90	75	0.40	r	r	r	r	r
74.90	76	0.16	0.82	r	r	r	r
74.90	77	r	0.43	r	1.82	r	r
74.90	78	r	r	0.62	2.72	r	r
74.90	82	r	r	r	r	r	7.02

Total call vol. 15,502; Call open int. 317,740
Total put vol. 24,108; Put open int. 418,448
r—Not traded. s—No option offered.
Last is premium (purchase price).

Dividends

Company	Per	Amt	Pay	Rec
STOCK				
Fed SB New Brit	_	5PC	4-1	3-15
INCREASED				
Hach Co	Q	.06½	4-30	4-16
Security Fed Svgs	Q	.07½	3-29	3-15
USUAL				
Citizens Grwth Prp	-	.250	3-29	3-15
Continental Bank	Q	.25	3-31	3-11
Conti Bank depshr	Q	.6094	3-31	3-11
Gould Investors LP	Q	.25	4-1	3-15
Hawthorne Finci	Q	.25	5-1	4-15
Ingles Markets A	Q	.05½	4-15	4-1
Jacobson Stores	Q	.12½	4-10	3-15
NY Tax Exmpt Incm	M	.053	4-1	3-15
Petrolite Corp	Q	.28	4-26	4-5
Sabine Royalty Tr	M	.14	3-29	3-15

e-annual; m-monthly; q-quarterly; s-semi-annual
Source: UPI.

N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading

	Buy	Sales	Short*
March 4	638,472	868,526	90,187
March 1	719,795	770,354	90,454
Feb. 28	655,219	784,707	19,229
Feb. 27	692,086	666,471	18,343
Feb. 26	689,972	777,226	43,490

*Included in the sales figures.

European Futures

	Close		High	Low	Prev. Close	
SUGAR (FOX) U.S. Dollars per metric ton-lots of 50 tons						
May	208.20	209.40	209.40	203.60	206.00	206.40
Aug	204.80	206.60	206.00	200.40	203.00	203.60
Oct	199.80	201.40	201.40	197.80	200.00	200.20
Dec	190.00	200.20	200.00	200.00	195.00	205.20
Mar	193.00	195.20	199.00	191.00	197.00	197.20
May	195.00	197.80	200.00	192.00	197.00	198.20
Aug	197.00	202.80	N.T.	N.T.	199.00	203.20
Est. Sales 1,862.						
COCOA (FOX) Sterling per metric ton-lots of 10 tons						
Mar	610	625	623	609	604	609
May	649	650	656	640	638	639
Jul	679	680	684	670	666	668
Sep	700	701	705	694	688	689
Dec	728	729	734	722	721	722
Mar	753	754	760	750	747	748
May	772	774	775	770	767	768
Est. Sales 8,793.						
COFFEE (FOX) Sterling per metric ton-lots of 5 tons						
Mar	521	522	522	518	521	522
May	544	545	547	540	543	544
Jul	560	561	564	558	561	562
Sep	579	580	580	575	577	580
Nov	592	594	592	592	592	596
Jan	608	610	609	606	605	615
Mar	628	625	626	626	629	630
Est. Sales 3,793.						

	High	Low	Close		Ch'ge
WHITE SUGAR (Matif) Dollars per metric ton-lots of 50 tons					
May	306.20	304.00	305.70	305.80	+ 3.50
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	303.00	303.80	+ 3.90
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	276.00	278.80	+ 6.00
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	270.00	272.00	+ 5.50
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	273.00	275.00	+ 4.50
May	N.T.	N.T.	275.00	278.00	+ 4.50

Est. sales 908. Prev. sales 434.
Open interest 9,671.

	High	Low	Last	Settle	Ch'ge
GASOIL (IPE) U.S. dollars per metric ton-lots of 100 tons					
Mar	190.75	186.00	190.75	190.50	+1.50
Apl	177.50	172.50	175.50	175.25	−0.25
May	169.00	166.50	168.25	168.25	+0.25
Jun	165.25	163.50	164.00	164.25	−0.75
Jul	167.00	165.50	166.00	166.00	−0.50
Aug	169.00	167.00	169.00	168.00	−0.25
Sep	170.50	170.25	170.50	169.75	−0.25
Oct	172.00	172.00	172.00	172.00	+1.00
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	171.00	+1.00

Est. Sales 7,000. Prev. sales 5,856.
Open interest 41,465
Brent crude prices were not available due to problems at the source.
Sources: Matif, Int'l Petroleum Exchange, Reuters.

London Metals

	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
ALUMINUM (High Grade) Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	1522.00	1524.00	1540.00	1542.00
Forward	1564.00	1565.00	1570.00	1571.00
COPPER CATHODES (High Grade) Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	1291.00	1293.00	1318.00	1319.00
Forward	1294.00	1295.00	1308.00	1309.00
LEAD Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	315.00	317.00	313.00	315.00
Forward	326.00	327.00	324.00	325.00
NICKEL Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	8525.00	8550.00	8550.00	8575.00
Forward	8500.00	8510.00	8505.00	8510.00
TIN Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	5560.00	5570.00	5580.00	5590.00
Forward	5440.00	5478.00	5480.00	5485.00
ZINC (Special High Grade) Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	1220.00	1222.00	1222.00	1224.00
Forward	1210.00	1213.00	1210.00	1212.00

Spot Commodities

Commodity	Today	Prev.
Aluminum, lb	0.696	0.698
Coffee, lb	0.81	0.81
Copper electrolytic, lb	1.257	1.267
Iron FOB, ton	213.00	213.00
Lead, lb	0.33	0.33
Silver, troy oz	3.83	3.85
Steel (billets), ton	473.00	473.00
Steel (scrap), ton	106.00	106.00
Tin, lb	3.429	3.4385
Zinc, lb	0.605	0.605

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U.S. / AT THE CLOSE

U.S. Factory Orders Decline 1.7%

WASHINGTON (AP) — Orders to U.S. factories for manufactured goods fell 1.7 percent in January, their third consecutive decline after peaking last October, the government announced Tuesday.

The Commerce Department reported that orders for durable and nondurable goods fell to $230.6 billion, following a revised 0.5 percent drop a month earlier. Orders originally were reported unchanged in December.

The report said orders had fallen each month since reaching a high in October of $250.1 billion, including a 5.8 percent drop in November, the largest one-month plunge on record.

Coca-Cola Puts $50 Million in Poland

WARSAW (Reuters) — Coca-Cola Co. will invest nearly $50 million to build three soft-drinks factories in Poland, a senior company executive said Tuesday.

Neville Isdell, Coca-Cola's representative for Northern and Eastern Europe and Africa, said the investment was the biggest announced by any U.S. company in Poland since the collapse of communism in 1989. "We will build two factories in Warsaw and one in Gdynia," Mr. Isdell said after a meeting with Polish President Lech Walesa.

The three factories would comprise the first stage of a five-year project involving the construction of 11 Coca-Cola plants in Poland.

Mesa to Sell San Juan Oil Interests

DALLAS (UPI) — In another major sale of assets, Mesa LP, led by the oilman T. Boone Pickens Jr., said Tuesday it will sell its San Juan Basin oil and gas interests for $165 million to Conoco Inc., owned by E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.

A definitive agreement is expected to be completed in mid-March. The properties to be sold represent about 6 percent of the limited partnership's reserves as of the end of last year.

The properties, located in northeastern New Mexico and southwestern Colorado, include approximately 82,000 net producing acres (33,064 hectares), a Mesa announcement said.

IBM Announces Workstation Links

NEW YORK (AP) — International Business Machines Corp. on Tuesday announced products that ease linkage of its PS-2 line of computer workstations in a network, and said the technology will be available to other computer makers.

IBM said the new products will allow its PS-2 workstations to better share information and processing power when linked together. Its RS-6000 line of workstations announced a year ago are not part of the networking technology.

Columbia Cycles Files for Chapter 11

WESTFIELD, Massachusetts (AP) — Columbia Manufacturing, the oldest U.S. bicycle manufacturer, announced Tuesday that it had sought protection from its creditors under Chapter 11 of the federal bankruptcy code.

Columbia officials said in a statement that "a myriad of problems" led to the filing in U.S. Bankruptcy Court in Worcester.

For the Record

First City Bancorp Texas said it had suspended its common and preferred stock dividends as part of an overall capital-strengthening plan to increase common equity. First City said its previously announced cost-reduction plan, including closings at non-Texas offices, sales of operations and job cuts, account for $40 million of annual savings *(Reuters)*

Integrated Resources Inc. said it had sold its interests in the American Insured Mortgage Investors limited partnerships for $24 million, subject to approval of a bankruptcy court, to AIM Acquisition Corp. *(Reuters)*

Concurrent Computer Corp. said Tuesday that it had avoided a Chapter 11 bankruptcy filing by reaching a bank debt-restructuring agreement acceptable to the company, its banks and bondholders. *(Reuters)*

ECU: *LIFFE and MATIF Prepare for Hard Battle on New Bond Contracts*

(Continued from first finance page)

ropean business development for LIFFE. "With 1,000 to 2,000 lots a day we'd be reasonably happy."

The LIFFE has yet to find such volume with a three-month Ecu contract launched in October 1989. In 1990, volume averaged just 250 lots a day.

The LIFFE contract launch has been boosted by the recent 2.5 billion Ecu ($3.3 billion — bond issue by the British Treasury — the largest Ecu issue ever. The bond, which matures in 2001, will be one of six bonds deliverable to contract holders at the expiration of the June contract.

Also in the underlying pool of bonds for the LIFFE contract are two Italian issues, 1997 and 2000; two French issues, 2000 and 2001; and a 2001 issue by the European Investment Bank.

In contrast, the MATIF contract underlying has included only the two French bonds, and it recently added the British bond for its June and September contracts.

The LIFFE is trying to take advantage of the size and scope of its underlying bond pool to tout its advantages over the MATIF contract. Mr. Herklotz said the LIFFE contract is more flexible than its rival and that it best reflects the heterogeneous nature of the Ecu bond market.

But some ECU market experts do not agree. Some assert that LIFFE is being dangerously unselective in creating its bond pool while the MATIF is being more choosy, going for quality and consistency.

Jean-Louis Pezet, a senior Ecu analyst with Crédit Lyonnais in London, said he expected French banks — which account for half of the volume on the MATIF's contract — to stay in Paris, while London taps a largely undeveloped local market.

U.S. FUTURES

Via Associated Press — March 5

Grains

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel							
3.85	2.44½	Mar	2.70	2.76	2.68½	2.75½	+.04½
3.73	2.54¼	May	2.82	2.85	2.79	2.85	+.04¼
3.63	2.62	Jul	2.90	2.95	2.89½	2.94¼	+.04¼
3.26	2.69½	Sep	2.98½	3.03½	2.98¼	3.03	+.05½
3.18¾	2.81½	Dec	3.11	3.17	3.11	3.16¼	+.05¾
3.20¼	2.89¼	Mar	3.20	3.23½	3.20	3.23½	+.03½
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 31,110					
Prev. Day Open Int. 55,843 off 77							
WHEAT (KCBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel							
		Mar	2.79	2.82	2.77½	2.82	+ .01
		May	2.82	2.85¼	2.81¾	2.86½	+ .02½
		Jul	2.89½	2.94	2.88½	2.93¾	+ .02¼
		Sep	2.97½	3.00½	2.97	3.00½	+ .02¼
		Dec	3.07¼	3.10½	3.07¼	3.10½	+ .02½
		Mar	3.15	3.16	3.14	3.16	
Est.Sales		Prv.Sales 11,664	Prev.Day Open Int 26,403			Chg. +1,838	
CORN (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel							
3.02½	2.27¼	Mar	2.45¼	2.46¼	2.44¾	2.46	
2.86½	2.35	May	2.55½	2.56¾	2.54¾	2.56½	+.00½
3.08¼	2.41½	Jul	2.63	2.64¼	2.62¾	2.63¾	+.00½
2.87½	2.40¾	Sep	2.64¼	2.66	2.63¾	2.65	+.00¼
2.75	2.47½	Dec	2.65¾	2.67½	2.65½	2.67	
2.73¾	2.49	Mar	2.72¾	2.74¼	2.72½	2.74	−.00¼
2.79½	2.58¼	May	2.78½	2.79	2.78	2.79	
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 41,899					
Prev. Day Open Int.232,688 up 6,534							
SOYBEANS (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel							
7.03	5.49½	Mar	5.89	5.97	5.88½	5.95¼	+.05
7.11	5.61	May	5.99	6.08	5.98½	6.06	+.05
7.18	5.76	Jul	6.12½	6.21½	6.12	6.19¼	+.04¼
6.95	5.82	Aug	6.18	6.26	6.17½	6.25	+.04¾
6.54	5.83½	Sep	6.20	6.28¼	6.19¼	6.26	+.04¼
6.74	5.90½	Nov	6.28½	6.36	6.27½	6.35¼	+.05
6.45½	6.02½	Jan	6.38	6.45½	6.37½	6.45	+.04¼
6.55½	6.11½	Mar	6.48	6.55½	6.48	6.55½	+.04½
6.62	6.39½	May	6.57	6.62½	6.57	6.62½	+.05½
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 54,599					
Prev. Day Open Int.113,835 up 1,317							
SOYBEAN MEAL (CBT) 100 tons- dollars per ton							
212.00	160.60	Mar	168.30	171.20	168.00	171.00	+2.50
208.00	165.50	May	171.10	174.20	170.90	174.00	+2.80
209.00	170.00	Jul	174.80	177.50	174.30	177.30	+2.60
195.50	172.50	Aug	176.50	179.10	176.50	179.00	+2.00
192.50	173.00	Sep	177.80	180.70	177.80	180.60	+2.40
189.00	172.50	Oct	179.50	182.00	179.00	181.90	+1.90
191.50	174.00	Dec	182.50	185.20	182.30	185.20	+2.70
190.50	177.80	Jan				185.30	+2.10
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 21,468					
Prev. Day Open Int. 55,264 off 417							
SOYBEAN OIL (CBT) 60,000 lbs- dollars per 100 lbs.							
25.61	19.82	Mar	22.70	22.84	22.62	22.83	—.03
25.55	20.15	May	22.95	23.14	22.92	23.13	
25.60	20.85	Jul	23.33	23.47	23.23	23.45	—.02
25.50	20.90	Aug	23.37	23.58	23.30	23.52	+.05
25.10	21.80	Sep	23.43	23.62	23.41	23.61	+.09
24.98	21.08	Oct	23.50	23.60	23.45	23.65	+.15
24.00	21.17	Dec	23.55	23.90	23.55	23.87	+.17
23.15	21.00	Jan	23.60	23.60	23.55	23.70	+.05
22.95	20.10	Mar				23.90	+.15
		May				24.00	+.20
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 29,084					
Prev. Day Open Int. 78,090 up 3,947							

Livestock

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CATTLE (CME) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
80.55	74.15	Apr	80.60	81.60	80.60	81.47	+1.00
77.35	72.15	Jun	77.15	77.97	77.15	77.87	+.85
75.07	70.35	Aug	74.90	75.35	74.90	75.30	+.58
75.30	70.70	Oct	75.30	76.00	75.30	75.95	+.70
76.20	71.75	Dec	76.15	76.60	76.15	76.55	+.48
74.10	72.80	Feb	76.10	76.20	76.10	76.20	+.48
76.10	75.70	Apr	76.45	76.45	76.40	76.80	+.60
Est. Sales 14,691		Prev. Sales 11,423					
Prev. Day Open Int. 83,066 up 600							
FEEDER CATTLE (CME) 44,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
90.30	80.90	Mar	89.97	90.35	89.97	90.22	+.35
88.35	81.20	Apr	87.85	88.25	87.75	87.97	+.22
87.05	80.20	May	86.70	87.20	86.70	87.02	+.37
86.85	80.20	Aug	86.75	86.95	86.68	86.95	+.48
86.07	79.75	Sep	86.25	86.55	86.25	86.50	+.55
86.00	80.20	Oct	85.75	85.90	85.75	85.85	+.25
86.05	81.20	Nov	85.90	85.90	85.77	85.90	+.20
85.95	84.00	Jan	85.85	85.90	85.80	85.85	+.15
Est. Sales 1,898		Prev. Sales 2,414					
Prev. Day Open Int. 15,760 up 527							
HOGS (CME) 30,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
52.70	43.40	Apr	51.80	52.95	51.80	52.77	+1.15
57.75	47.70	Jun	56.50	57.75	56.45	57.50	+1.05
56.95	48.30	Jul	55.95	56.80	55.85	56.70	+.85
53.97	46.90	Aug	53.45	54.25	53.45	54.00	+.78
48.20	42.90	Oct	48.00	48.60	48.00	48.70	+.78
48.50	44.50	Dec	47.40	47.97	47.40	47.72	+.47
48.25	44.50	Feb	47.75	47.75	47.50	47.62	+.12
45.95	45.00	Apr	45.55	46.30	45.55	45.90	+.30
Est. Sales 9,376		Prev. Sales 5,452					
Prev. Day Open Int. 25,926 up 338							
PORK BELLIES (CME) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
73.45	49.20	Mar	63.60	65.00	63.50	64.87	+1.80
73.12	49.50	May	64.00	65.55	63.75	65.40	+1.85
72.80	50.75	Jul	63.25	65.10	63.25	64.75	+1.65
70.85	51.40	Aug	61.40	63.05	61.40	62.82	+1.77
63.00	56.00	Feb	59.25	60.00	59.20	59.70	+.95
61.00	59.00	Mar				59.00	
Est. Sales 5,123		Prev. Sales 5,635					
Prev. Day Open Int. 9,678 up 79							

Food

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COFFEE C (NYCSCE) 37,500 lbs.- cents per lb.							
116.75	81.75	Mar	90.00	91.98	89.95	91.80	+1.95
123.00	84.35	May	92.00	93.90	91.90	93.65	+1.45
111.50	86.90	Jul	94.00	95.75	94.00	95.70	+1.65
113.50	89.50	Sep	96.10	97.75	96.00	97.75	+1.45
116.00	92.50	Dec	98.65	100.35	98.45	100.40	+1.95
107.50	95.50	Mar				102.65	+.50
105.00	99.00	May	104.00	104.00	104.00	104.45	+.45
		Jul				106.50	+2.00
Est. Sales 8,099		Prev. Sales 6,028					
Prev. Day Open Int. 37,247 up 214							
SUGAR-WORLD 11 (NYCSCE) 112,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
15.85	8.07	May	9.23	9.42	9.15	9.39	+.10
14.90	8.08	Jul	8.80	9.01	8.77	9.00	+.10
14.40	8.12	Oct	8.73	8.88	8.68	8.86	+.05
10.14	8.31	Mar	8.74	8.80	8.70	8.75	—.10
9.77	8.45	May	8.72	8.72	8.72	8.75	—.13
8.66	8.66	Jul				8.75	—.25
Est. Sales 33,900		Prev. Sales 33,439					
Prev. Day Open Int.114,601 off 2,859							
COCOA (NYCSCE) 10 metric tons-$ per ton							
1581	607	Mar	1124	1125	1105	1126	+31
1572	1080	May	1150	1170	1143	1169	+34
1590	1060	Jul	1180	1195	1175	1192	+29
1515	1175	Sep	1214	1222	1208	1222	+23
1535	1215	Dec	1258	1268	1250	1268	+25
1538	1255	Mar	1295	1320	1291	1307	+24
1385	1284	May	1325	1325	1325	1337	+24
1334	1334	Jul				1362	+24
Est. Sales 6,575		Prev. Sales 3,647					
Prev. Day Open Int. 38,348 off 344							
ORANGE JUICE (NYCE) 15,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
190.50	101.20	Mar	114.00	114.00	113.50	114.00	
190.00	101.50	May	114.00	114.00	112.60	113.25	—.85
180.00	102.50	Jul	114.15	114.25	113.40	113.70	—.85
127.00	106.00	Sep	114.75	114.75	114.00	114.10	—.45
114.75	112.00	Nov	113.85	113.85	113.85	113.85	—.45
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 516					
Prev. Day Open Int. 5,741 up 1							

Metals

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
HI GRADE COPPER (COMEX) 25,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
122.60	92.30	Mar	111.90	112.65	111.40	111.80	—.25
117.90	99.85	Apr	110.60	110.80	110.60	110.65	—.45
117.80	97.00	May	109.80	110.40	109.30	109.75	—.28
115.00	102.30	Jun				108.90	—.28
113.50	96.50	Jul	108.10	108.70	108.00	108.10	—.20
107.50	102.00	Aug				107.45	—.15
110.50	95.50	Sep	107.30	107.30	106.90	106.80	—.10
106.00	101.50	Oct				106.35	
106.00	101.00	Nov				105.80	
105.00	94.50	Dec	105.10	105.20	105.00	105.20	+.10
104.50	99.55	Jan				104.80	+.15
105.10	104.00	Feb				104.45	+.15
106.80	96.80	Mar	104.30	104.70	104.30	104.20	+.20
106.30	100.80	May	103.80	103.80	103.80	103.70	+.20
103.80	101.10	Jul				103.30	+.20
103.45	102.00	Sep				103.10	+.20
		Dec				102.80	+.20
		Jan				102.70	+.20
Est. Sales 6,000		Prev. Sales 6,782					
Prev. Day Open Int. 34,999 up 222							
SILVER (COMEX) 5,000 troy oz.- cents per troy oz.							
665.0	358.5	Mar	380.0	380.0	380.0	384.1	—1.5
376.0	369.0	Apr				386.0	—1.5
647.0	355.0	May	385.1	392.5	383.0	388.5	—1.5
667.5	360.1	Jul	390.0	397.5	389.0	393.3	—1.6
654.0	367.5	Sep	394.8	401.8	394.0	398.3	—1.7
623.5	374.0	Dec	402.5	409.0	402.0	405.6	—1.7
596.0	404.0	Jan				407.2	—1.7
613.0	382.0	Mar	408.5	414.0	408.5	413.3	—1.7
589.0	385.9	May	420.0	420.0	420.0	418.7	—1.7
557.0	395.8	Jul				423.9	—1.9
492.5	412.0	Sep				429.5	—2.1
439.0	408.0	Dec	437.0	437.0	437.0	438.0	—2.4
		Jan				440.9	—2.5
Est. Sales 18,000		Prev. Sales 27,548					
Prev. Day Open Int. 92,849 off 1,052							
PLATINUM (NYME) 50 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.							
554.50	373.50	Apr	398.10	400.20	396.20	397.80	—8.30
528.50	378.00	Jul	402.00	403.50	400.00	401.70	—8.80
513.00	383.50	Oct	405.00	407.50	405.00	405.70	—9.10
451.50	387.00	Jan	408.50	410.80	408.50	409.30	—9.10
438.50	396.00	Apr				414.10	—9.10
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 1,400					
Prev. Day Open Int. 16,434 up 85							
PALLADIUM (NYME) 100 troy oz- dollars per oz							
142.00	79.50	Mar	83.00	83.00	82.75	83.40	—1.40
125.25	80.00	Jun	84.50	85.00	84.00	84.90	—1.40
119.40	80.75	Sep	85.50	86.50	85.50	85.60	—1.40
114.50	82.50	Dec	86.75	87.25	86.85	86.85	—1.40
126.75	88.75	Mar				87.60	—1.40
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 125					
Prev. Day Open Int. 4,449 off 183							
GOLD (COMEX) 100 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.							
408.50	355.50	Mar				364.70	—3.20
460.00	357.00	Apr	365.70	367.80	365.50	366.30	—3.20
		May				368.00	—3.20
446.20	360.50	Jun	368.90	371.20	368.70	369.70	—3.20
468.00	363.50	Aug	374.30	374.30	373.80	373.80	—3.20
474.00	368.00	Oct	376.20	376.20	376.20	376.40	—3.20
483.00	370.50	Dec	379.80	381.30	379.30	379.90	—3.20
454.50	374.00	Feb				383.60	—3.20
446.00	383.50	Apr				387.10	—3.20
467.00	385.00	Jun	392.50	392.50	392.50	391.00	—3.20
426.50	389.00	Aug				395.00	—3.30
410.00	389.50	Oct				398.90	—3.30
405.00	399.00	Dec	402.80	402.80	402.80	402.90	—3.30
Est. Sales 20,000		Prev. Sales 17,787					
Prev. Day Open Int. 97,322 up 407							

Financial

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
US T. BILLS (IMM) $1 million- pts of 100 pct.							
94.29	91.44	Mar	93.96	93.96	93.94	93.94	+.02
94.52	91.52	Jun	94.02	94.07	94.01	94.04	+.05
94.43	91.40	Sep	93.93	93.93	93.89	93.90	+.08
94.13	92.24	Dec	93.60	93.60	93.60	93.60	+.07
93.95	93.47	Mar				93.65	
		Jun				93.75	
Est. Sales 10,729		Prev. Sales 12,386					
Prev. Day Open Int. 38,713 off 1,461							
5 YR. TREASURY (CBT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct							
102.160	97.000	Mar	100.265	100.275	100.250	100.255	+.035
101.285	99.010	Jun	100.065	100.130	100.065	100.105	+.035
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 8,132					
Prev. Day Open Int. 86,201 off 955							
10 YR. TREASURY (CBT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct							
101-3	92-23	Mar	98-19	99-2	98-19	98-30	+7
100-21	93-18	Jun	98-2	98-16	98	98-10	+7
100-1	97	Sep	97-25	97-28	97-25	97-26	+7
		Dec				97-10	+7
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 21,982					
Prev. Day Open Int. 84,459 up 282							
US TREASURY BONDS (CBT) (8 pct-$100,000-pts & 32nds of 100 pct)							
99-12	79-21	Mar	95-6	95-26	95-2	95-20	+11
99-4	82-18	Jun	94-20	95-3	94-11	94-28	+10
99-5	85-29	Sep	93-28	94-13	93-26	94-6	+7
98-20	85-19	Dec	93-30	93-30	93-18	93-18	+4
98-13	85-14	Mar	93-13	93-13	93-1	93-1	+3
97-19	85-3	Jun	92-27	92-27	92-17	92-17	+3
95-8	87-14	Sep	92-14	92-14	92-2	92-2	+3
94-11	85-6	Dec	91-25	91-25	91-20	91-20	+3
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 182,686					
Prev. Day Open Int.252,095 off 2,672							
MUNICIPAL BONDS (CBT) $1000x index-pts & 32nds of 100 pct							
93-11	85	Mar	91-6	91-11	91-5	91-10	+10
93-2	84-26	Jun	90-9	90-17	90-9	90-15	+12
92-11	84-7	Sep				90-1	+11
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 2,462					
Prev. Day Open Int. 8,381 off 4,749							
EURODOLLARS (IMM) $1 million-pts of 100 pct.							
93.27	89.96	Mar	93.13	93.16	93.12	93.15	+.08
93.49	89.91	Jun	93.18	93.20	93.17	93.18	+.07
93.26	90.04	Sep	92.97	92.99	92.96	92.98	+.09
93.03	90.04	Dec	92.56	92.60	92.56	92.59	+.09
92.80	90.09	Mar	92.42	92.45	92.40	92.43	+.08
92.62	90.35	Jun	92.14	92.18	92.13	92.16	+.08
92.35	90.22	Sep	91.93	91.94	91.91	91.94	+.08
92.04	90.24	Dec	91.68	91.70	91.67	91.69	+.08
91.99	90.28	Mar	91.66	91.66	91.64	91.65	+.07
91.89	90.27	Jun	91.55	91.55	91.53	91.54	+.07
91.81	90.27	Sep	91.46	91.46	91.43	91.45	+.07
91.66	90.22	Dec	91.28	91.29	91.26	91.28	+.07
91.66	90.24	Mar	91.25	91.26	91.24	91.25	+.06
91.57	90.40	Jun	91.16	91.17	91.15	91.17	+.07
91.52	90.36	Sep	91.11	91.11	91.09	91.11	+.07
91.44	90.74	Dec	91.01	91.01	91.01	91.01	+.07
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales109,563					
Prev. Day Open Int.748,376 off 4,837							
BRITISH POUND (IMM) $ per pound- 1 point equals $0.0001							
1.9898	1.6610	Mar	1.9028	1.9078	1.8880	1.8980	—64
1.9680	1.7660	Jun	1.8784	1.8818	1.8618	1.8632	—58
1.9340	1.8300	Sep	1.8600	1.8600	1.8460	1.8480	—20
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 12,875					
Prev. Day Open Int. 31,790 off 418							
CANADIAN DOLLAR (IMM) $ per dlr- 1 point equals $0.0001							
.8691	.7910	Mar	.8647	.8659	.8625	.8629	—15
.8630	.7995	Jun	.8588	.8597	.8563	.8568	—16
.8574	.7985	Sep	.8510	.8510	.8510	.8519	—25
.8520	.8175	Dec	.8495	.8495	.8480	.8480	—9
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 5,388					
Prev. Day Open Int. 31,350 off 481							
GERMAN MARK (IMM) $ per mark- 1 point equals $0.0001							
.6912	.5820	Mar	.6541	.6558	.6476	.6479	—41
.6870	.6233	Jun	.6515	.6522	.6437	.6438	—42
.6810	.6391	Sep	.6473	.6473	.6430	.6430	—28
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 39,567					
Prev. Day Open Int. 66,498 off 1,271							
JAPANESE YEN (IMM) $ per yen- 1 point equals $0.000001							
.008040	.006315	Mar	.007399	.007417	.007334	.007336	—35
.008010	.006645	Jun	.007380	.007396	.007310	.007314	—36
.007870	.007335	Sep	.007375	.007375	.007340	.007340	—3
.007599	.007390	Dec	.007371	.007371	.007371	.007371	+26
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 30,336					
Prev. Day Open Int. 64,639 off 998							
SWISS FRANC (IMM) $ per franc- 1 point equals $0.0001							
.8108	.6500	Mar	.7523	.7540	.7433	.7437	—49
.8084	.7065	Jun	.7500	.7515	.7406	.7408	—53
.8065	.6716	Sep	.7480	.7488	.7388	.7388	—35
.8090	.7450	Dec	.7440	.7440	.7440	.7440	+7
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 25,431					
Prev. Day Open Int. 46,934 off 929							

Industrials

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COTTON 2 (NYCE) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
88.40	63.82	Mar	86.75	87.10	86.40	86.43	—1.12
88.85	64.48	May	87.25	87.35	86.46	86.58	—1.17
87.30	65.67	Jul	85.60	85.75	85.12	85.19	—.64
74.35	66.77	Oct	72.30	72.30	71.70	71.72	—.74
69.40	63.75	Dec	67.45	67.45	67.15	67.19	—.44
69.85	64.65	Mar	68.30	68.30	68.00	68.00	—.35
70.15	65.10	May	68.41	68.50	68.40	68.41	—.89
70.30	66.50	Jul	68.70	68.70	68.60	68.47	—.36
Est. Sales 6,000		Prev. Sales 4,889					
Prev. Day Open Int. 46,271 off 106							
HEATING OIL (NYME) 42,000 gal- cents per gal							
92.00	49.30	Apr	55.90	58.00	55.25	57.85	+.92
88.50	48.40	May	53.20	55.20	53.10	54.40	+.69
85.75	48.00	Jun	52.30	53.80	52.00	53.80	+.47
85.00	48.00	Jul	52.10	53.60	51.90	52.90	+.97
85.07	49.00	Aug	52.60	54.25	52.60	54.00	+1.42
84.28	50.25	Sep	54.05	55.55	54.05	55.35	+1.37
85.00	51.30	Oct	55.40	56.40	55.40	56.25	+1.32
78.00	52.30	Nov	56.50	57.15	56.50	57.15	+1.27
82.42	53.30	Dec	57.00	58.30	57.00	58.00	+1.17
68.50	53.40	Jan	56.70	58.40	56.50	58.00	+1.17
57.60	52.25	Feb	56.30	56.90	56.30	56.90	+1.22
54.70	51.40	Mar	53.00	54.90	53.00	54.90	+1.72
52.00	50.00	Apr	53.80	53.00	53.00	53.00	+1.82
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 19,374					
Prev. Day Open Int. 78,674 off 1,795							
CRUDE OIL (NYME) 1,000 bbl.- dollars per bbl.							
33.90	17.45	Apr	20.00	20.47	19.95	20.40	+.15
32.70	17.20	May	19.65	20.20	19.60	20.03	+.15
31.50	16.65	Jun	19.38	19.80	19.30	19.65	+.11
30.40	16.80	Jul	19.20	19.53	19.13	19.38	+.08
29.50	16.98	Aug	19.07	19.35	19.00	19.30	+.12
28.72	16.90	Sep	19.10	19.30	18.95	19.15	+.01
28.40	17.04	Oct	19.05	19.35	18.95	19.30	+.16
28.10	17.29	Nov	19.08	19.34	19.08	19.30	+.14
27.70	17.10	Dec	19.15	19.45	19.10	19.38	+.12
27.40	17.25	Jan	19.00	19.30	19.00	19.30	+.12
27.00	17.50	Feb	19.25	19.29	19.20	19.38	+.10
26.75	17.25	Mar	19.85	19.29	19.05	19.29	+.11
26.50	17.50	Apr	18.95	18.95	18.95	18.95	—.23
24.08	17.78	Sep	19.25	19.25	19.25	19.25	+.07
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales					
Prev. Day Open Int.273,862 up 3,771							
UNLEADED GASOLINE (NYME) 42,000 gal- cents per gal							
98.25	54.90	Apr	68.90	71.50	68.40	71.30	+1.80
97.00	55.05	May	66.00	68.25	65.75	68.00	+1.50
95.50	54.90	Jun	63.90	65.80	63.75	65.70	+1.47
92.70	55.25	Jul	61.75	63.50	61.70	63.20	+1.38
90.50	52.50	Aug	59.80	60.90	59.35	60.90	+1.20
87.00	51.60	Sep	57.70	58.45	57.70	58.45	+1.18
86.75	49.75	Oct	55.30	56.60	55.20	56.30	+1.15
75.25	47.75	Dec	52.80	53.80	52.80	53.80	+.80
71.50	47.00	Jan	52.20	53.00	52.10	53.00	+.60
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 43,496					
Prev. Day Open Int. 76,491 up 603							

Stock Indexes

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SP COMP. INDEX (CME) points and cents							
383.20	298.00	Mar	370.50	378.60	370.15	377.35	+7.70
383.35	300.90	Jun	373.80	382.00	373.80	380.80	+7.90
376.90	304.00	Sep	378.70	383.90	378.70	383.50	+8.20
380.00	321.75	Dec	384.00	388.20	384.00	385.85	+7.95
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 57,204					
Prev. Day Open Int.167,398 off 3,500							
NYSE COMP. INDEX (NYFE) points and cents							
207.90	163.85	Mar	202.40	207.00	202.30	206.30	+4.20
205.30	165.85	Jun	204.00	208.75	203.95	208.00	+4.20
205.50	173.10	Sep	205.75	208.20	205.75	209.50	+4.30
206.40	175.50	Dec				211.00	+4.20
Est. Sales		Prev.Sales 6,282					
Prev. Day Open Int. 5,726							

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,054.30 f	1,051.80 f
Reuters	1,699.20	1,701.40
D.J. Futures	138.67	138.53
Com. Research	220.82	219.69

Moody's : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1931.
p - preliminary; f - final
Reuters : base 100 : Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1974.

Market Guide

CBT:	Chicago Board of Trade
CME:	Chicago Mercantile Exchange
IMM:	International Monetary Market Of Chicago Mercantile Exchange
NYCSCE:	New York Cocoa, Sugar, Coffee Exchange
NYCE:	New York Cotton Exchange
COMEX:	Commodity Exchange, New York
NYME:	New York Mercantile Exchange
KCBT:	Kansas City Board of Trade
NYFE:	New York Futures Exchange

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Agence France Presse — March 5

Amsterdam	Close	Prev.
ABN Amro Hld	37.60	37.50
ACF Holding	40.50	40.60
Aegon	121.70	121
Ahold	75	73.30
Akzo	97.50	94.10
AMEV	54.50	54
A Dam Rubber	4.35	4.25
Bols	191	190.50
Buhrmann Tett	60.20	58
Center Parcs	25.25	24.75
CSM	78	79.50
DAF	24	23
DSM	105.60	105.70
Elsevier	74.50	77.40
Fokker	30.50	30.20
Gist-Brocades	34.60	33.90
Heineken	145.40	144.40
Hoogovens	57.60	57.30
Hunter Douglas	65.20	63.50
IHC Caland	57.50	57.20
Inter Mueller	80	79.50
KLM	27.20	26.40
KNP	47.10	46.30
Nat Neder	56.90	56.30
Nedlloyd	52.70	48.70
NMB Postbank	45.80	45
Oce Grinten	48.30	47.30
Pakhoed	181.50	173.50
Philips	27.40	27.20
Robeco	96.80	96.20
Rodamco	55.60	55.80
Rolinco	92.40	92
Rorento	62.70	62.80
Royal Dutch	138.63	139.20
Unilever	150.80	148.80
Van Ommeren	42.70	41.20
VMF Stork	48.60	48
VNU	91.50	90.30
Wessanen	73.50	72.40
Wolters Kluwer	51.60	52.60

CBS Gen'l Trend Index : 91.00
Previous : 89.70

Brussels	Close	Prev.
AG Fin	7510	7570
Arbed	3840	3770
Barco	1360	1330
Bekaert	9290	8550
Cockerill	170	161
Cobepa	5370	5450
Delhaize	6800	6650
Electrabel	4760	4750
GB-Inno-BM	49	47
GBL	3700	3660
Gevaert	7540	7340
Hoboken	12000	12125
Intercom	1811	1825
Kredietbank	3850	3950
Petrofina	11775	11175
Royal Belge	4530	4470
Soc Gen Banque	5200	5200
Soc Gen Belgique	2365	2355
Sofina	11750	11500
Solvay	12175	11950
Tractebel	3440	3430
UCB	18125	17825
Powerfin	2810	2785

Current Stock Index : 5634.74
Previous : 5621.11

Frankfurt	Close	Prev.
AEG	208.80	205
Allianz Hold	2380	2390
Altana	551.50	525
Asko	740	780
BASF	233	229.50
Bayer	259.90	256.60
Bay. Hypo Bank	360	349
Bay Vereinsbk	372	362
BBC	840	835
BHF Bank	420	415
BMW	473.50	467.50
Commerzbank	259	261.50
Continental	235.50	231.50
Daimler Benz	627.90	616.30
Degussa	337	336
Dt Babcock	170	163.20
Deutsche Bank	643	638
Douglas	715	717
Dresdner Bank	360	362.50
Feldmuehle	N.Q.	—
Harpener	384	360
Henkel	516	506
Hochtief	1240	1222
Hoechst	239.80	238
Hoesch	240	240
Holzmann	1265	1263
Horten	192	192
IWKA	293.50	290.50
Kali Salz	143	144
Karstadt	540	535
Kaufhof	455	457.50
KHD	182	174
Kloeckner Werke	138	138
Krupp Stahl	130	131
Linde	794.50	785
Lufthansa	128	127.50
MAN	377.50	370.50
Mannesmann	279	278.50
Metallgesell	488	488
Muench Rueck	2320	2350
Nixdorf	269	272
PKI	520	505
Porsche	826	820
Preussag	283	275
PWA	254	246
RWE	388.50	380
Rheinmetall	340	334
Schering	773	759.50
SEL	357	352
Siemens	611.50	609
Thyssen	220	218.10
Varta	319	321
Veba	326.50	327.50
VEW	222	214.80
Viag	336.90	333.50
Volkswagen	360	359.50
Wella	721	720

DAX Index : 1540.26
Previous : 1530.84
FAZ Index : 659.47
Previous : 651.92

Helsinki	Close	Prev.
Amer A	60	60
Enso-Gutzeit	17.50	20.50
K.O.P.	35	35
Kymmene	67.50	68
Metra	73	71.50
Nokia	73	71
Pohjola	103	99
Repola	59.50	58.10
Stockmann	115	115

Unitas Index : N.Q.
Previous : N.Q.

Hong Kong	Close	Prev.
Bk East Asia	15.40	16.10
Cathay Pacific	8.85	8.95
Cavendish Int'l	3.95	3.95
Cheung Kong	15.30	14.80
China Light Pwr	18.60	18.40
Dairy Farm Int'l	11.90	11.50
Hang Lung Dev	6.90	6.70
Hang Seng Bank	28.70	28.90
Henderson Land	10.10	10
HK Air Eng.	18.20	18.50
HK China Gas	11.30	11.40
HK Electric	11	10.90
HK Land	8.35	8.25
HK Realty Trust	5.05	5.05
HK Shang Bank	5.75	5.75
HK Shang Hits	4.75	4.83
HK Telecomm	7.30	7.15
HK Ferry	4.65	4.65
Hutch Whampoa	13.80	13.40
Hysan Dev	1.36	1.34
Jardine Math.	31.75	31.25
Jardine Str Hld	16.40	15.80
Kowloon Motor	7.50	7.25
Mandarin Orient	5.50	5.80
Miramar Hotel	6.35	6.15
New World Dev	9	9.05
SHK Props	17.80	17.90
Stelux	3.35	3.25
Swire Pac A	18.50	18.80
Tai Cheung Pros	4.18	4.15
TVE	1.18	1.19
Wharf Hold	9.35	9.30
Wing On Co	8.90	8.80
Winsor Ind.	8.75	8.50
World Int'l	5	4.95

Hang Seng Index : 3600.49
Previous : 3564.34

Johannesburg	Close	Prev.
AECI	14.25	14.25
Altech	89.50	89.50
Anglo Amer	100.25	97.25
Barlows	38.50	38.25
Blyvoor	8	8
Buffels	40	40
GFSA	67	60.50
Harmony	21.25	21.25
Highveld Steel	13.80	13.80
Kloof	25	24.50
Nedbank Grp	11.30	11.20
Rusplat	68.50	66.75
SA Brews	45.25	44.50
St Helena	24.50	24.50
Sasol	11.90	12
Welkom	14	14.25
Western Deep	85	84

Composite Stock Index : 2822
Previous : 2801

London	Close	Prev.
Allied Lyons	5.21	5.20
Anglo Am Gld	31.44	31.69
AA Corp	15.88	15.69
Asda-MFI Gp	1.39	1.35
Ass Brit Foods	4.73	4.70
Barclays	4.43	4.28
Bass	10.77	10.70
B.A.T.	7	6.85
Blue Circle	2.82	2.83
BOC Group	5.70	5.56
Boots	3.57	3.54
Bowater	3.53	3.50
BAe	6.45	6.20
BAA	4.22	4.22
Brit Airways	1.66	1.71
British Gas	2.37	2.38
BP	3.36	3.31
British Steel	1.45	1.42
Brit Telecom	3.18	3.09
BTR	3.92	3.85
Burmah Oil	5.60	5.53
Cable Wire	5.42	5.35
Cadbury Sch	3.64	3.52
Charter Cons	4.87	4.83
Comm Union	5.25	5.25
Cookson	1.42	1.33
Courtaulds	3.78	3.78
Dalgety	3.97	3.97
De Beers	12.38	12.01
Dixons	1.84	1.75
Driefontein	5.52	5.47
Eurotunnel	5.10	5.02
Fisons	4.39	4.37
Gen Acc F	5.61	5.59
GEC	2.05	2.02
GKN	3.78	3.68
Glaxo	10.28	9.83
Grand Met	7.32	7.20
GI Univ Stores	14.50	14.50
GRE	2.15	2.15
Guinness	8.08	8
Hanson Tr	2.28	2.26
Hawker Sidd	5.68	5.59
ICI	10.66	10.48
Kingfisher	4.40	4.40
Land Sec	5.47	5.37
Legal Gen Grp	4.26	4.26
Lloyds Bank	3.52	3.50
Lonrho	2.35	2.29
Lucas Ind	1.68	1.64
Marks Sp	2.40	2.34
Maxwell	1.41	1.42
MB Group	2.02	2
Midland Bk	1.87	1.90
NatWest	3.30	3.10
Pearson Grp	7.45	7.28
P and O	6.19	6.07
Pilkington	1.93	1.89
Prudential	2.32	2.23
Racal Elec	2.16	2.08
Randfontein	1.78	1.79
Rank Org	7.45	7.30
Reed Intl	4.27	4.17
Reuters	8.11	7.94
Rolls Royce	1.73	1.65
Royal Ins	4.75	4.68
RTZ	5.33	5.33
Saatchi	0.22	0.20
Sainsbury	3.38	3.28
Sears Holds	0.95	0.89
Shell	4.66	4.67
Skbeec	7.20	7.13
STC	3.30	3.10
Std Chart Bk	2.90	2.96
Storehouse	1.19	1.15
Sun Alliance	3.75	3.73
Tate and Lyle	3.41	3.43
Tesco	2.48	2.44
Thorn EMI	7.17	7.03
T.I. Group	5.04	5.04
Trafalgar Hse	2.64	2.60
THF	2.79	2.75
Ultramar	3.55	3.51
Unilever	7.12	7.05
Utd Biscuits	3.78	3.67
Vickers	2.26	2.23
War Loan 3½	35	35.06
Wellcome	5.04	4.80

F.T. 30 Index : 1925.00
Previous : 1912.10
F.T.S.E. 100 Index : 2420.10
Previous : 2382.90

Madrid	Close	Prev.
Bco. Bilbao-Viz.	2915	2860
Banco Central	3700	4540
Bco. Santander	5110	5080
Banesto	4595	3635
CEPSA	1870	1830
Dragados	2835	2780
Iberduero	714	700
Telefonica	941	939

S.E. General Index : 268.17
Previous : 263.83

Milan	Close	Prev.
Banca Comm	4375	4370
Bastogi	267	255.75
Cigahotels	3190	3150
CIR	2465	2530
Cred Ital	2570	2560
Enimont	1551	1551
Eridania	7498	7530
Ferruzzi Fin.	2250	2222
Ferruzzi Agr.	N.Q.	77
Fiat SPA	5400	5360
Generali	34700	34850
IFI	13950	13800
Italcem	22400	22150
Italgas	2845	2842
Italmobiliare	73000	71500
Mediobanca	15300	15050
Montedison	1455	1440
Olivetti	3700	3700
Pirelli	1730	1745
RAS	19320	19250
Rinascente	5750	5710
Saipem	1835	1850
SIP	1400	1375
SME	2950	2900
Snia	1625	1605
Standa	33800	33600
Stet	2160	2125
Toro Assi Risp	23600	22650

MIB current index : 1097.00
Previous : 1095.00

Montreal	Close	Prev.
Alcan Aluminum	27⅛	26⅝
Bank Montreal	35⅝	34⅝
Bell Canada	42⅝	42¼
Bombardier A	19⅝	18⅝
Bombardier B	17⅝	17⅝
Cambior	9⅝	10⅛
Cascades	4.85	4.55
Dominion Text A	6⅛	6⅝
Donohue	13	N.Q.
MacMillan Bl	19⅝	19
Memotec	8½	8⅛
Natl Bk Canada	10⅝	10⅛
Power Corp.	17¼	17⅛
Provigo	12	11⅝
Quebec Tel	N.Q.	15
Quebecor A	N.Q.	17¼
Quebecor B	16½	16⅛
Videotron	14⅝	14¼

Industrials Index : 1437.57
Previous : 1408.87

Paris	Close	Prev.
Accor	802	790
Air Liquide	690	677
Alcatel Alsthom	610	598
Avions Dassault	460	434
Bancaire (Cie)	522	512
BIC	685	684
Bongrain	2555	2550
Bouygues	626	615
BSN-GD	802	789
Carrefour	3589	3396
Cerus	136.50	130
Chargeurs	830	801
Club Med	501	495
Elf-Aquitaine	327.50	324.20
Europe 1	1260	1269
Gen. Eaux	2522	2510
Hachette	231	227
Havas	534	520
Imetal	286.60	280
Lafarge Coppee	404.20	396.80
Legrand	3798	3725
Oreal (L')	524	516
L.V.M.H.	3880	3875
Matra	295	280.60
Merlin Gerin	559	553
Michelin B	92	89.30
Moulinex	105	104
Occidentale	705	704
Paribas	499	490
Pernod-Ricard	1183	1175
Perrier	1447	1415
Peugeot	558	538
Printemps (Au)	678	650
Radiotechnique	344	345
Raff. St. Louis	1403	1388
Redoute (La)	3607	3598
Roussel Uclaf	1800	1820
Saint Gobain	441.50	424.90
Sanofi	827	804
S.E.B.	1333	1300
Skis Rossignol	757	757
Ste Generale A	424.30	421
Suez	337.90	325
Telemecanique	4500	4500
Thomson-CSF	149.40	142.80
Total	662	655
Valeo	450.70	424.90

CAC 40 Index : 1800.63
Previous : 1766.74

Sao Paulo	Close	Prev.
Banco do Brasil	47.80	46.50
Bradesco	5.25	5.10
Brahma	23	22.10
Paranapanema	2.93	2.78
Petrobras	605	598
Vale Rio Doce	115	110
Varig	17.50	18

Bovespa Index : 72695
Previous : 69793

Singapore	Close	Prev.
City Dev.	3.36	3.14
DBS	11.10	11
Fraser Neave	8.60	8.50
Harrisons Plant	1.50	1.49
Haw Par	2.56	2.58
Hume	3.84	3.82
Inchcape	4.44	4.40
Keppel	7.10	7.15
KL Kepong	3.16	3.08
Lum Chang	1.26	1.27
Malayan Banking	4.68	4.52
OCBC	8.60	8.55
OUB	5.85	5.70
OUE	7.70	7.70
Sembawang	6.25	N.Q.
Shangrila	6.85	6.60
Sime Darby	2.74	2.76
SIA	12.40	12.50
S'pore Land	6.80	6.65
S'pore Press	8.15	8.10
Sing Steamship	2.92	2.87
Straits Trading	3.12	2.92
UOB	6.85	7
United Overseas	1.76	1.68

Straits Times Ind. : 1484.72
Previous : 1472.85

Stockholm	Close	Prev.
AGA	370	360
Alfa Laval	292	292
Asea	640	642
Astra -A	492	493
Atlas Copco	214	212
Electrolux B	212	214
Ericsson	214	207
Esselte-A	115	118
Handelsbanken	130	128
Norsk Hydro	190.50	187.50
Procordia AF	165	160
Saab-Scania	288	287
Sandvik	292	292
SCA-A	120	120
S-E. Banken	66	66
Skandia F	176	175
Skanska	405	410
SKF	94	90
Stora	310	307
Trelleborg B	116	116
Volvo	291	292

Affaersvaerlden : 1055.40
Previous : 1045.80

Sydney	Close	Prev.
ANZ	3.20	3.20
BHP	10.55	10.55
Boral	3.58	3.59
Bougainville	0.72	0.75
Coles Myer	9.16	9.36
Comalco	3.85	3.90
CRA	10.85	10.95
CSR	5.18	5.22
Dunlop	5.24	5.32
Elders IXL	0.38	0.38
ICI Australia	3.74	3.80
Magellan	2.05	2.10
MIM	1.57	1.58
Nat Aust Bank	5.88	5.98
News Corp	8.30	8.20
N Broken Hill	1.95	1.95
Poseidon	1.41	1.48
QCT Resources	1.10	1.15
Santos	3.84	3.84
TNT	1.42	1.48
Western Mining	4.63	4.63
Westpac Banking	3.89	3.92
Woodside	2.90	2.89

All ordinaries Index : 1375.80
Previous : 1387.20

Tokyo	Close	Prev.
Akai Electr	748	760
Asahi Chemical	770	785
Asahi Glass	1350	1340
Bank of Tokyo	1280	1230
Bridgestone	1110	1140
Canon	1550	1560
Casio	1190	1160
C.Itoh	734	740
Dai Nippon Print	1650	1620
Daiwa House	1950	1960
Daiwa Securities	1330	1330
Fanuc	5100	5080
Fuji Bank	2550	2530
Fuji Photo	3590	3600
Fujitsu	1180	1190
Hitachi	1290	1280
Hitachi Cable	1000	1020
Honda	1470	1450
Ito Yokado	4200	4190
Japan Airlines	1240	1230
Kajima	1570	1580
Kansai Power	2830	2760
Kawasaki Steel	447	449
Kirin Brewery	1570	1570
Komatsu	965	961
Kubota	760	770
Kyocera	6720	6650
Matsu Elec Inds	1820	1800
Matsu Elec Wks	1610	1630
Mitsubishi Bk	2250	2270
Mitsubishi Kasei	669	660
Mitsubishi Elec	780	798
Mitsubishi Hev	810	825
Mitsubishi Corp	1320	1320
Mitsui and Co	756	777
Mitsukoshi	1310	1300
Mitsumi	1350	1300
NEC	1630	1640
NGK Insulators	1240	1230
Nikko Securities	1010	1010
Nippon Kogaku	1430	1430
Nippon Oil	1160	1170
Nippon Steel	485	494
Nippon Yusen	651	667
Nissan	775	798
Nomura Sec	2040	2010
NTT (SF)	9863	10054
Olympus Optical	1110	1090
Pioneer	5080	5090
Ricoh	825	793
Sanyo Elec	652	649
Sharp	1430	1440
Shimazu	862	872
Shinetsu Chem	1550	1528
Sony	6850	6790
Sumitomo Bk	2140	2060
Sumitomo Chem	535	541
Sumi Marine	979	970
Sumitomo Metal	517	530
Taisei Corp	1020	1020
Taisho Marine	989	989
Takeda Chem	1760	1760
TDK	5590	5580
Teijin	601	608
Tokyo Marine	1320	1320
Tokyo Elec Pw	3890	3850
Toppan Printing	1470	1500
Toray Ind.	860	856
Toshiba	878	864
Toyota	1850	1860
Yamaichi Sec	991	995

Nikkei 225 : 25913
Previous : 25976
Topix Index : 1929
Previous : 1926

Toronto	Close	Prev.
Abitibi Price	15	14½
Agnico Eagle	5⅝	6⅛
Air Canada	10⅛	9⅝
Alberta Energy	16	15¾
Am Barrick Res	23⅝	23⅜
BCE	42⅝	42⅜
BCED	0.11	0⅛
Bk Nova Scotia	16⅛	15⅞
BC Gas	15⅛	15⅛
BC Phone	19⅛	19⅛
BP Canada	17	16½
Bramalea	8⅝	8⅝
Brunswick	9	N.Q.
CAE	6⅝	6½
Campeau	0½	0.52
CIBC	30⅛	30⅜
Canadian Pacific	23	22⅝
Can Packers	13½	13⅝
Can Tire A	24⅛	23⅝
Canadian Turbo	3.85	3.95
Cantor	24⅛	22⅝
Cara	16⅛	16⅛
CCL Ind B	10⅛	9⅞
Cineplex	2.45	2.45
Cominco	24⅛	24⅛
Conwest Expl A	N.Q.	—
Corona A	4.70	4⅞
Denison Mln B	0½	0.65
Dickenson Mln A	N.Q.	—
Dofasco	20⅛	19⅝
Dylex A	4.40	4.35
Echo Bay Mines	9⅛	9½
Equity Silver A	1.20	1.18
FCA Intl	7	N.Q.
Fed Ind A	9½	N.Q.
Fletcher Chall A	17⅝	17
FPI	7⅝	7½
GoldCorp	3.65	3.65
Gulf Cda Res	9⅝	9⅝
Hees Intl	19½	19
Hemlo Gld Mines	9⅛	10
Hollinger	13½	13
Horsham	9⅝	9⅝
Hudson's Bay	27⅛	26½
Imasco	38⅛	37⅜
Inco	37⅞	37⅜
Interhome	48⅛	48⅝
Jannock	16	15½
Labatt	25⅛	24⅞
Loblaw Co	19	19⅛
Mackenzie	8⅝	8⅝
Magna Intl A	5⅛	4.80
Maritime	19⅝	19½
Mark Res	7⅝	8
MacLean Hunter	11⅛	11
Molson A	41½	40
Noma Ind A	6⅛	4½
Noranda	18⅛	18½
Noranda Forest	9⅝	9
Norcen Energy	24½	23½
Nova Corp	9½	9⅝
Oshawa	35⅝	35¼
Pagurin A	6⅝	6⅝
Placer Dome	17	17
Poco Petroleum	7⅛	7½
PWA Corp	8⅝	8⅝
Quebec Sturgeon	0.41	0.46
Rayrock	7⅛	7⅛
Renaissance	16⅛	16
Rogers B	8⅝	8½
Rothmans	52⅛	52¼
Royal Bank Can	24⅛	24½
Royal TrustCo	9⅝	9⅝
Sceptre Res	3.55	3.65
Scott's Hosp	15½	15½
Seagram	111⅛	110⅝
Sears Can	11⅝	11¼
Shell Can	40	40⅛
Sherritt Gordon	7⅛	7⅛
SHL Systemhse	5⅛	5⅛
Southam	19⅝	18⅝
Spar Aerospace	13⅛	12⅝
Stelco A	11½	11½
Teck B	21⅛	21½
Thomson News	17	16⅝
Toronto Domn	17⅛	17½
Torstar B	26⅛	25⅝
Transalta Util	12⅛	12
TransCda Pipe	17½	17⅛
Triton Finl A	12⅛	12⅛
Trimac	7⅛	7⅛
Trizec A	15⅝	15⅜
Unicorp A	8½	8⅝
Woodward's Ltd	2.20	2.20

TSE 300 Index : 3548.78
Previous : 3514.50

Zurich	Close	Prev.
Adia Intl	928	980
Alusuisse	1110	1070
Leu Holdings	1420	1450
Brown Boveri	4800	4730
Ciba Geigy	2800	2800
CS Holding	1770	1770
Elektrow	3060	3070
Fischer	1530	1540
Interdiscount	3200	3250
Jacobs Suchard	7550	7550
Jelmoli	1600	1600
Landis Gyr	1180	1160
Moevenpick	4690	4700
Nestle	7990	7950
Oerlikon-B	540	525
Pargesa Hld	1160	1090
Roche Holding B	4180	4135
Safra Republic	76	77
Sandoz	2190	2180
Schindler	5500	5370
Sulzer	460	460
Surveillance	6850	6800
Swissair	810	810
SBC	301	297
Swiss Reinsur	585	585
Swiss Volksbank	1365	1365
Union Bank	3280	3280
Winterthur	3950	3910
Zurich Ins	2090	2100

SBS Index : 593.50
Previous : 587.20

صكنا من الاصل

THE Herald Tribune READER...
1. Where did you read ...
2a. How often do you ...
2b. Where do you usually ...
3. How many other people ... usually read your ...
4. Which of the following ... read the IHT?
5. For which of the geographic ... would you like the IHT coverage?
6. Which, if any, of the ... reading about in the IHT?
7. Approximately how ... you take during 1990?
8. To which of the following ... on business during 1990?
9. For business trips, which ... usually use?

صكامن الاهل

THE 1991 Herald Tribune READER SURVEY

Exactly who reads the IHT? It's a question we hear almost daily — and the questionnaire which appears on this page is our single best way of answering it. The answers you give us, in turn, provide our single most important tool for future editorial and commercial planning.

It will be enormously helpful to us if you will take just a few moments to fill out the questionnaire, to fold it using the instructions on the reverse side, and to mail it to the independent company in London which conducts the survey. As a mark of our appreciation, we will make a charitable donation in your name for each questionnaire which is returned.

Whether or not you sign the form is entirely up to you. All replies will be treated as completely confidential. The findings of the survey and amounts donated to charity will be published here in a few weeks' time.

We welcome responses from regular and occasional readers alike. And are deeply grateful for your cooperation.

Publisher

YOU AND THE IHT

1. Where did you read *this* copy of the IHT?
(Please check ✓ all that apply.)

At home [1] | At work [2] | Traveling locally [3] | Traveling abroad [4] | Elsewhere [5] (11)

2a. How often do you *usually* read or look at the IHT?

5-6 days a week [1] | 3-4 days a week [2] | 1-2 days a week [3] | Less often than once a week [4] | First time reader [5] (12)

2b. Where do you *usually* read or look at the IHT?

At home [1] | At work [2] | While traveling [3] | Elsewhere [4] (13)

3. How many other people in each of the following groups, usually read your copy of the IHT?

	One	Two	Three	Four or more	None
Family/friends (14)	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[0]
Colleagues/business associates (15)	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[0]

4. Which of the following are the main reasons you read the IHT? *(Please check all that apply.)*

News/current affairs [1] | Business and finance [2] | Culture/the arts [3] | Editorial commentary [4] (16) | Sports [5] | Travel [6] | Other reasons (Write in) [7] .....

5. For which of the geographical regions shown below would you like the IHT to increase its level of coverage? *(Please check all that apply.)*

USA [1] (17) | Latin America [2] | Western Europe [3] | Soviet Union/Eastern Europe [4] | Middle East [5]

Africa [1] (18) | Japan [2] | South East Asia [3] | Other Asia [4] | Australasia [5]

6. Which, if any, of the following sports do you enjoy reading about in the IHT? *(Please check all that apply.)*

Athletics [1] (19) | American Football [2] | Soccer [3] | Rugby [4] | Baseball [5] | Basketball [6]

Boxing [1] (20) | Cricket [2] | Cycling [3] | Golf [4] | Horse Racing [5] | Ice Hockey [6]

Motor Racing [1] (21) | Sailing [2] | Skiing [3] | Tennis [4] | Other (Write in) [5] ..... | None/do not read sports coverage [6]

TRAVEL

7. Approximately how many business air trips did you take during 1990? *(Count a round-trip as one.)*

None [0] | 1-2 [1] | 3-5 [2] | 6-9 [3] | 10-20 [4] | 21+ [5] (22)

IF NONE GO TO Q. 11

8. To which of the following destinations did you fly on business during 1990? *(Please check all that apply.)*

Belgium [1] (23) | France [2] | Germany [3] | Italy [4] | Spain [5] | Switzerland [6] | Netherlands [7] | Scandinavia/Finland [8]

United Kingdom [1] (24) | Eastern Europe [2] | Soviet Union [3] | Other Europe [4] | Middle East [5] | African countries [6] | USA [7] | Canada [8]

Latin America/Caribbean [1] (25) | Japan [2] | Hong Kong [3] | Singapore [4] | Taiwan [5] | Other Asia [6] | Australasia [7] | Elsewhere [8]

9. For business trips, which class of air travel do you usually use?

	FOR SHORT-HAUL TRIPS (UP TO FOUR HOURS)	FOR LONG-HAUL TRIPS (OVER FOUR HOURS)
First Class	[1] (26)	[1] (27)
Business Class	[2]	[2]
Economy	[3]	[3]
No such trips	[4]	[4]

10. During 1990, how many nights did you spend at an international hotel on business?

None [0] | 1-7 [1] | 8-14 [2] | 15-29 [3] | 30+ [4] (28)

11. During 1990, how many times did you rent a car? (for business or personal reasons.)

	Not rented	1-2 rentals	3-6 rentals	7 or more rentals
AT HOME	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4] (29)
ABROAD	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4] (30)

ABOUT YOU

12a. Of which country are you a citizen?
(Write in) .....

12b. In which country are you currently resident? (31-32)
(Write in) .....

12c. How long have you been living in your present country of residence? (33-34)

Less than 6 months [1] | 6-12 months [2] | 1-5 years [3] | More than 5 years [4] (35)

13. Are you?

Male [1] | Female [2] (36)

14. What is your age?

Under 25 [1] | 25-34 [2] | 35-44 [3] | 45-54 [4] | 55-64 [5] (37) | 65 or over [6]

15. Which educational level have you attained?

Doctorate/higher university degree [1] | MBA [2] | University degree/equivalent professional qualification [3] (38) | Secondary or high school [4]

16. Into which of the following groups does your pre-tax annual household income from all sources fall? *(Check in U.S. $ or write in your own currency.)*

Up to U.S. $50,000 [1] | $50,000 to $74,999 [2] | $75,000 to $149,999 [3] | $150,000 to $249,999 [4] (39) | $250,000 to $499,999 [5] | $500,000 or more [6]

Or annual income in own currency (write in) .....

17a. How many cars are there in your household, including any company-owned cars?

No car [0] | One [1] | Two [2] | Three or more [3] (40)

17b. What is the engine size of your (main) car?

Up to 1,500 cc [1] | 1,501-1,800 cc [2] | 1,801-2,000 cc [3] | 2,001-2,500 cc [4] | Over 2,500 cc [5] (41) | Don't Know [6]

If not known, write in make and model .....

18a. How many holidays of four nights or more did you take away from home during 1990?

One [1] | Two [2] | Three [3] | Four or more [4] | None [0] (42)

18b. How much did you spend in total on your main holiday in 1990?

Up to U.S. $2,000 [1] | $2,000-$4,999 [2] | $5,000-$9,999 [3] (43) | U.S. $10,000 or more [4]

18c. Did you take a long-haul holiday (to another continent) in 1990?

Yes [1] | No [2] (44)

19. Which, if any, of these cards do you use nowadays?

Access/EuroCard/ MasterCard (Gold) [1] (45)
Access/EuroCard/MasterCard [2]
American Express Gold/ Platinum [3]
American Express Green [4]
Diners Club [5]
Visa Gold/Premier [6]
Visa/Carte Bleue/Barclaycard [7]

20. What is the approximate total value of the financial assets and any other investments owned by you and members of your household (in U.S. $)?
(Please include shares, bonds, other financial assets, collectibles and property excluding your main home.)

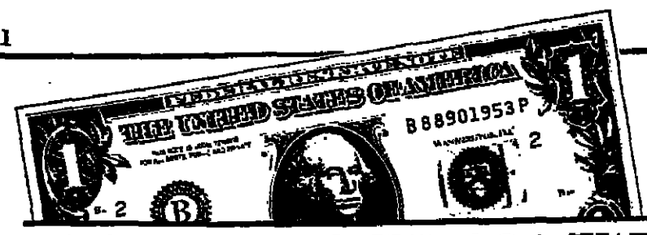
Under U.S. $50,000 [1] | $50,000 to under $100,000 [2] | $100,000 to under $250,000 [3] | $250,000 to under $500,000 [4] | $500,000 to under $1 million [5] (46) | $1 million to under $5 million [6] | U.S. $5 million or more [7]

YOUR OCCUPATION

21. What is your working status?

Working full-time [1] | Working part-time [2] | Student [3] | Retired [4] | Housewife [5] (47) | Other [6]

If you are not working full-time or part-time please skip to Q. 27



A U.S. DOLLAR FROM YOU TO A CHARITY

Thank you for your cooperation.
In 1989, the IHT contributed $11,001 to charity on behalf of respondents to a similar questionnaire.

22. What is the principal activity of your organization?

Banking/Finance/Accountancy [1] (48) | Manufacturing/Primary [2] | Legal Services [3] | Advertising/Management Consultancy/Other Services [4] | Education [5]

Wholesale/Retail/Distribution/Travel [1] (49) | Politics [2] | Government/Civil Service [3] | Medical [4] | Other (Write in) [5]

23. What is your job title or position? *(Please check any that apply.)*

Owner/Partner [1] (50) | Chairman/President/CEO [2] | Managing Director/General Manager [3] | CFO/Finance Director [4] | Other Director [5] | Department Head [6] | Middle Manager [7]

Junior Executive [1] (51) | Technical Specialist/Engineer [2] | Politician/Government Minister [3] | Diplomat/Senior Govt. Officer [4] | Consultant [5] | Other Professional [6] | Other (Write in) [7] .....

24a. In which, if any, of these areas are you wholly or partly responsible for company decision-making? *(Please check all that apply.)*

Domestic Banking [1] (52) | International Banking [2] | Corporate Finance [3] | Fund Management [4] | Foreign Exchange [5] | Insurance Services [6] | Legal Services [7]

Company Credit Cards [1] (53) | Management Consultancy [2] | Executive Recruitment/Training [3] | Company Travel [4] | Conferences/Exhibitions [5] | Appointment of a PR/Advertising/Market Research Agency [6] | None of these [7]

24b. Below is a list of items for which you may be involved in a decision to purchase, lease, appoint or change a supplier in the course of your work.

	I EVALUATE, SPECIFY OR RECOMMEND	I AUTHORISE OR APPROVE
Mainframe computers/network systems	[1] (54)	[1] (56)
PCs/desk top computers/WPs	[2]	[2]
Computer peripherals	[3]	[3]
Software	[4]	[4]
Facsimile equipment/photocopiers	[5]	[5]
Telecommunications systems or equipment	[6]	[6]
Local courier/freight services	[7]	[7]
International courier/freight services	[8]	[8]
Company vehicles	[9]	[9]
Business premises/*industrial site selection*	[0]	[0]
Plant and equipment	[1] (55)	[1] (57)
Raw materials	[2]	[2]
Scientific instruments	[3]	[3]

25. How many people does your company employ in the country in which you are currently based?

Under 10 [1] | 10-49 [2] | 50-249 [3] | 250-999 [4] | 1,000-4,999 [5] (58) | 5,000 or more [6]

26a. Does your company also operate *outside* the country in which you are currently based?

Yes [1] | No [2] (59)

26b. Do you have responsibilities for policies or operations in any other countries?

Yes [1] | No [2] (60)

27. Which one of these charities should benefit from your dollar donation?

SAVE THE CHILDREN [1] | INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS [2] | WORLD WILDLIFE FUND [3] (61) | CANCER RESEARCH [4]

28. If you are willing to participate in future surveys, please give your name and address below, or attach your business card. Please note that your name and address will not be made available to the IHT - all replies will be kept in the strictest confidence by the research company, Research Services Ltd.
If you do not wish to participate in future surveys, please leave blank and return your questionnaire. Thank you.

Name .....
Address .....
.....
.....

A

RSL, Research Services House,
Elmgrove Road, Harrow HA1 2QG, England
Tel. 081-861 6000 Telex. 923755 IPORES G Fax. 081-861 5515

February 1991

Mr Lee Huebner
International Herald Tribune
181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle
92521 Neuilly Cedex
France

Dear Lee

1991 Reader Survey

Thank you once again for choosing RSL to undertake the International Herald Tribune's Reader Survey.

Your readers may be confident that their replies will be treated with the strictest confidentiality. The survey will be undertaken within the strict rules laid down by the ESOMAR/ICC code of conduct, which governs bona fide international market research.

Information relating to individual replies will be analysed in a statistical form only. No personal information will be passed to anyone outside our organisation. Where readers choose to give their names and addresses this information will be used only for conducting further research on behalf of the International Herald Tribune.

Each reply received by RSL will qualify for $1 US donation to their selected charity.

The total value of this charitable contribution will be announced when you publish the survey results. Last time we raised $11,001 for charity; we hope that, with the co-operation of your readers, we will do even better this year!

With best wishes

Yours sincerely

Dawn Mitchell
Chairman & Chief Executive

TO OUR READERS

Since 1979, the International Herald Tribune has donated more than

$47,000

to charity on behalf of you, our readers in connection with periodic reader studies like this one.

Please help us continue this important program by completing and forwarding the questionnaire on the reverse side of this sheet.

Our warmest thanks to you for your help.

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

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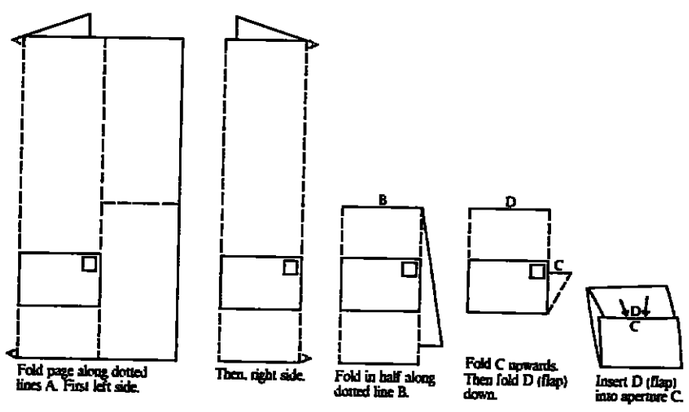

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AFFIX STAMP HERE

MRS. DAWN MITCHELL
RESEARCH SERVICES HOUSE,
ELMGROVE ROAD,
HARROW HA1 2QG.
ENGLAND

PARIS

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B

If you have any comments you would like to make to the publisher or the editor of the International Herald Tribune, please feel free to do so in the space provided below.

صكذا من الاصل

U.K. Drops Ban on New Airlines at Heathrow

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Britain announced Tuesday that it is dropping a ban on new airlines entering Heathrow airport, eliminating a major hurdle blocking the plans of United and American airlines to take over the North Atlantic routes of Pan Am and TWA.

Transportation Secretary Malcolm Rifkind told the House of Commons that the government had accepted the advice of Britain's Civil Aviation Authority, which had called for an end to the ban.

But he cautioned that his decision did not immediately open the way for new services, and said access to Heathrow for UAL Corp.'s United Airlines and AMR Corp.'s American Airlines was still subject to negotiations between Britain and the United States.

"The net effect of the abolition of the Traffic Distribution Rules will be modest," Mr. Rifkind said. "My decision does not imply that slots will be available for airlines hitherto denied access."

U.S. and British representatives plan to resume talks on the air routes Thursday in Washington, the Ministry of Transport said.

Pan American World Airways has agreed to sell most of its London routes to United for $290 million, while Trans World Airlines has agreed to sell its London routes to American for $445 million.

The sale of the routes is critical for both airlines. Pan Am is operating under bankruptcy court protection, and TWA's financial health has been deteriorating rapidly, underscored by its default on a $75 million bond payment last month.

News of the British move boosted the shares of the three publicly traded U.S. airlines.

UAL was up $5 at $151.50 a share in late trading on the New York Stock Exchange; AMR was up $1.375 at $61.785, and Pan Am was up 12.5 cents at $1.50.

The British government has been refusing to let the weaker carriers transfer their rights to land at Heathrow, the most desirable airport destination in Britain, to the stronger carriers.

Britain also has been seeking broader access to U.S. markets for British carriers.

Pan Am faces a Friday deadline for paying back $75 million that has been drawn from a $150 million emergency funding package received in its Chapter 11 bankruptcy case.

Pan Am has said it cannot make the payment if it cannot sell the London routes.

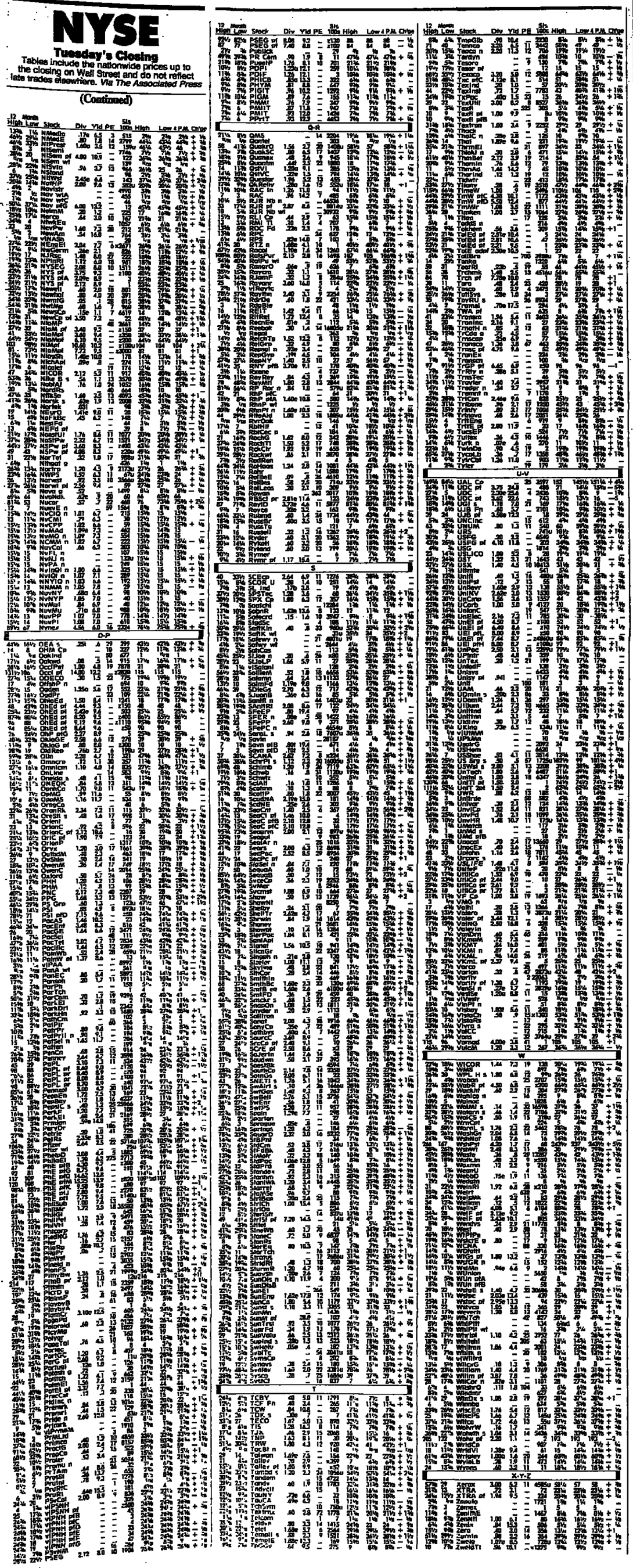
The British government also agreed to scrap two other rules on the advice of the aviation authority. Those rules had prohibited charter flights from Heathrow and limited new domestic services using Heathrow. *(AP, Reuters)*

NYSE

Tuesday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

(Continued)



Renault's Profit Fell Nearly 80% in 1990

Agence France-Presse

GENEVA — Renault earned a net profit of about 2 billion francs ($380 million) in 1990, a sharp fall from the record net of 9.3 billion francs in 1989 and well below recent company forecasts, a top Renault official said Monday.

The official, speaking amid preparations for the Geneva motor show, said the French automaker's sales were around 166 billion francs last year, down about 8 billion francs from the previous year.

The 1990 earnings were only half the sum that Renault's chairman, Raymond Lévy, had predicted just a few weeks ago.

The official said the relatively poor result stemmed from several factors, including a decline in demand in some European countries, the poor performance of the company's U.S. subsidiary, Mack Trucks, and problems with Renault's Argentine operation.

The problems at Mack and weakness in the European truck market, combined with the difficulties in Argentina, cost Renault about 2.5 billion francs last year, the French daily Le Monde reported.

It also said Renault's strategy of attacking the higher-quality end of the auto market and pursuing greater sales in Germany and northern Europe were squeezing its margins. Because of its lower-grade image, the company has not been able to increase prices sufficiently on its top-end models.

While noting that most of the other European auto majors — with the possible exception of Renault's domestic rival, Peugeot SA — were experiencing profit falls, the official said Renault planned to streamline its operations and shed some jobs.

Initial indications for this year have not been encouraging. Renault's sales in February were reported to have been down around 26 percent from the level of the same month in 1990.

8% Drop in Car Sales Pulls Volvo Into Loss

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

STOCKHOLM — Volvo AB on Tuesday reported a pretax loss of 327 million kronor ($57 million) for 1990, roughly in line with expectations, and blamed the red ink on depressed car sales in its main markets of Sweden, the United States and Britain.

The loss after financial items included a 2.45 billion kronor restructuring charge, which Volvo took in the third quarter.

The company said tighter auto markets and stiffer competition resulted in lower business volume and depressed margins.

"While this was true for the automotive industry generally, Volvo was among the companies hardest hit since its markets were among those that fell the most," it said.

The loss compared with a profit of 6.65 billion kronor in 1989. Sales declined 8.6 percent to 83.19 billion kronor from 90.97 billion.

"The result was more or less as expected," said Peter Karlsson, analyst at Enskilda Fondkommission in London. "But the market is relieved the dividend is unchanged," at 15.50 kronor a share.

The results were released just after the stock exchange closed. Volvo's free B shares were unchanged at 292 kronor.

The company's car division posted an operating loss of 855 million kronor in the year, compared with a profit of 1.94 billion in 1989.

Erik Brandstrom of Swedbank said the outlook for 1991 did not look any brighter.

"But there might be hope that consumer confidence in the U.S. and in Sweden, two of Volvo's biggest markets, may improve this year after the Gulf war," he said.

The only item to show an increase over 1989 was income from equity investments — mainly Volvo's holding in the food and pharmaceutical concern Procordia AB — which advanced to 1.3 billion kronor from 1.0 billion. *(Reuters, AFP)*

MIDLAND: *Bank of England Appears to Engineer Leadership Change*

(Continued from first finance page)

better placed to restore profitability to the level of the other big British banks, though the new management could not afford to let up in the fight to reduce costs and increase yields.

"We need to see them achieving all the goals that have been set previously," Mr. Broughton said. He pointed out that 1991 was likely to be just as difficult economically as last year, meaning that any improvement in performance would have to be generated internally.

Sir Kit concurred with this judgment, saying recent cuts in British interest rates are welcome but "more will be necessary if the present very difficult conditions are to be eased significantly."

Indeed, in addition to the sharp rise in U.K. corporate bad debt, "there was an increasing rate of default in personal accounts" by late 1990 and early 1991, Sir Kit said. With unemployment rising fast in Britain, that trend is not expected to improve.

Nonetheless, analysts pointed to positive elements in the Midland results.

In the final six months of the year, costs increased by only 4 percent, an achievement hailed by Mr. Tyce as "very impressive." The group also has cut more than half of the 4,000 jobs it had promised to eliminate by the end of this year.

As a result of the cost-cutting efforts, which include the closure of 120 branches, Midland was the only one among the big four banks to increase operating profits in the second half of 1990, by 10 percent to £239 million. Full-year operating profits were £743 million, down 15 percent from 1989.

Mr. Wheeler also said the group's balance sheet had held up reasonably well, with its capital ratio coming in at 9.8 percent.

NILES: *Berlin Toolmaker Slims Down for a Buyout*

(Continued from first finance page)

employees still are white-collar, and management hopes to reduce this to 40 percent in coming months.

Management is also trying several plans to upgrade productivity, which would have been anathema in the old regime. Merit raises have been given to about 120 people, partly to discourage emigration to western Germany of top people, and next month jobs will be classified and rewarded according to eight different technical grades.

In addition, Niles is trying to spin off a number of service and supplier functions into separate companies if they appear able to survive on their own. So far seven such firms with about 50 employees, including the company cafeteria, have been spawned by Niles and three are already operating without credits.

After cutting its work force, Niles and other former East German companies must next deal with the collapse of the East bloc market by exporting as much as possible to the West.

The East bloc last year accounted for 30 percent of Niles's customers but management is bracing for the possibility that this business may totally disappear in 1991.

"We are trying to keep their business but we aren't counting on anything," said Ms. Kemnitz. Noting that sales projections for 1991 entail two scenarios, she said that sales could total 95 million Deutsche marks ($61.7 million) if East bloc business holds up, but may be only 70 million DM if that business vanishes.

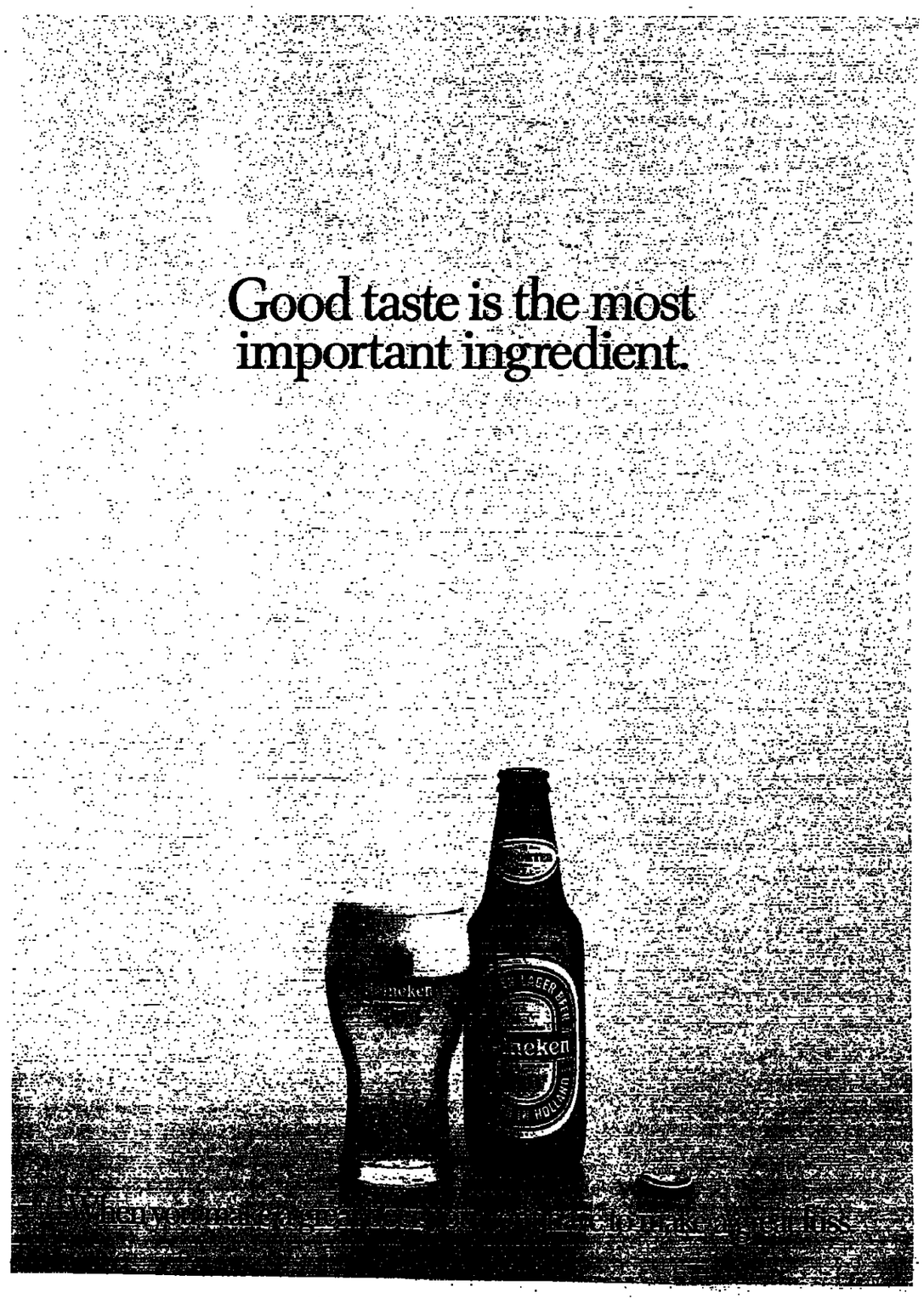
German Stores Are Privatized

Reuters

BERLIN — The Treuhandanstalt privatization agency said Tuesday that it had sold all 14 Centrum supermarket stores in eastern Germany.

An agency statement said Karstadt AG had bought six stores, Kaufhof Holding AG five and Hertie Kauf- & Warenhaus GmbH three.

The Treuhand said the buyers would employ all of Centrum's 9,700 workers



EC Ministers Reject Farm Support Cuts

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BRUSSELS — Farm ministers of the European Community have rejected a proposal to keep the Community within its budget by cutting farm support prices and production quotas for the 1991-92 fiscal year.

But Britain threatened to force the Community into swallowing the austerity measures proposed by the executive Commission, thus threatening to unleash the biggest EC agricultural row in years.

The Commission had proposed cutting guaranteed prices for some products and trimming quotas or forcing production cuts for others, so that the EC's ballooning farm subsidy budget would not soar above ceilings imposed in 1988.

Farm Commissioner Ray MacSharry singled out beef, dairy, cereals, sheep meat and tobacco for tough action that their farmers can ill afford to absorb.

Spending is so tight there is hardly anything in reserve to compensate farmers for loss of income.

"The resistance was such that the Commission can't ignore it," said the French agriculture minister, Louis Mermaz.

Mr. MacSharry had said earlier that unless the cuts were imposed, the Community's farm budget for the coming year would jump 32 percent to 33.4 billion European Currency Units ($45 billion).

He said this would not only eat up 60 percent of the total EC budget, but would also exceed by more than $1 billion the maximum spending on subsidies permitted for 1991 under a set of budget ceilings imposed by the EC in 1988.

Luxembourg's agriculture minister, René Steichen, whose country currently holds the revolving presidency of EC institutions, said the "vast majority" of ministers was against the austerity proposals because farmers' incomes would be cut.

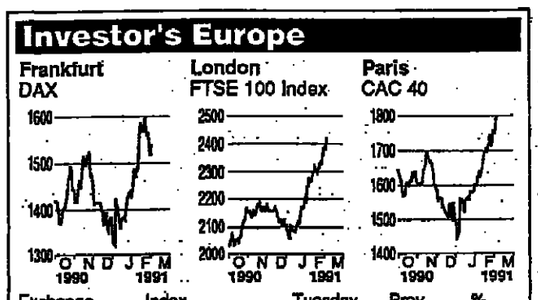
The EC ministers maintained that current overspending had been caused by "one-off" factors beyond the community's control and that farmers should therefore not be penalized with income cuts.

They listed the incorporation of eastern German farming into the Community upon German reunification last year, the loss of huge markets because of the Gulf war, poor exchange rates and "mad cow" disease, which had affected beef production.

Germany's farm minister, Ignaz Kiechle, said the costs of German reunification should be recalculated and treated separately.

(AFP, Reuters)

Investor's Europe



Exchange	Index	Tuesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	CBS Trend	91.00	89.70	+1.45
Brussels	Stock Index	5634.74	5621.11	+0.24
Frankfurt	DAX	1540.26	1530.86	+0.61
Frankfurt	FAZ	659.47	651.92	+1.16
Helsinki	UNITAS	N.A.	405.90	-
London	Financial Times 30	1946.00	1918.10	+1.45
London	FTSE 100	2420.10	2382.90	+1.56
Madrid	General Index	268.17	263.03	+1.95
Milan	MIB	1099.00	1095.00	+0.37
Paris	CAC 40	1800.63	1768.74	+1.92
Stockholm	Affarsvarlden	1055.40	1048.80	+0.63
Vienna	Stock Index	552.86	550.87	+0.36
Zurich	SBS	593.50	589.00	+0.76

Sources: Reuters, AFP — International Herald Tribune

Japanese Indicator Dropped in Quarter

But Central Bank Sees Steady Growth

By Patrick L. Smith
International Herald Tribune

TOKYO — The Bank of Japan reported Tuesday the sixth consecutive drop in its closely watched index of business conditions and made an unexpectedly weak forecast for capital investment by manufacturers.

The central bank's Short-Term Economic Survey, issued quarterly, added fuel to the mounting debate on the economy's true direction and the likelihood of a drop in Japanese interest rates.

Economists said the report offered new evidence that the economy was weakening far faster than Bank of Japan officials have so far acknowledged. The bank, on the other hand, appeared sanguine about the outlook, discouraging hopes in financial markets for a quick cut in interest rates.

"The business conditions index of principal manufacturers maintained a fairly high level," the central bank said in its report. "Following strong growth in 1990, sales for 1991 are expected to maintain a steady growth trend led by domestic demand."

Bank officials also contended that the survey was unduly negative because it was taken during the Gulf war.

The survey, based on statistics gathered from major corporations, reported that the index of overall business conditions dropped to 39 in the current quarter from 42 in the fourth quarter of 1990, and was down from 52 in the first quarter of 1990. A figure below 50 indicates a declining growth rate.

The survey also showed a significant reduction of inflationary pressure. On the input side, measuring the cost of materials, wages and equipment, the inflation index fell to 18 from 29 in the previous survey, taken in November.

On the output side, measuring demand and the propensity of manufacturers to raise prices, the index fell from 18 in November to 4 last month. Both the input and output indices are based on a scale that measures zero as unchanged.

Overall capital investment is likely to rise 1.1 percent in the fiscal year beginning April 1, the central bank survey said.

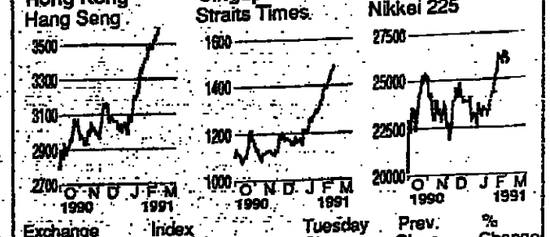
These figures compare with an expected rise in overall expenditure of 16.7 percent for the year to this March 31 and a rise of 21.6 percent in spending by manufacturers.

Economists interpreted the central bank's favorable gloss of the survey as an effort to maintain the credibility of its tough stance on interest rates. Tokyo financial markets, which have been hoping for a cut in official interest rates, took the bank at its word.

The Nikkei average of 225 industrial stocks, which was up for much of the day, fell after the report came out in the afternoon and closed 62.54 points lower at 25,913.48. The prospect that interest rates will not be cut soon boosted the yen, however. The dollar lost just under half a yen, finishing at 134.88.

"The central bank is interpreting this as evidence that the economy isn't weakening, and I think it's dreaming," said Robert A. Feldman, vice-president for economic research at Salomon Brothers Asia Ltd. "What surprises me is that the markets are believing it."

Investor's Asia



Exchange	Index	Tuesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	3600.49	3564.34	+1.01
Singapore	Straits Times	1484.72	1472.85	+0.81
Sydney	All Ordinaries	1375.00	1387.20	-0.88
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	25913.48	25976.02	-0.24
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	577.55	567.83	+1.71
Bangkok	Book Club	695.98	696.32	-0.05
Seoul	Composite Stock	669.83	670.42	-0.09
Taipei	Weighted Price	4527.51	4624.84	-2.10
Manila	Composite	944.22	933.50	+1.15
Jakarta	Stock Index	378.58	382.20	-0.95
New Zealand	Barclays	1323.85	1337.47	-1.02
Bombay	National Index	620.04	611.98	+1.32

Sources: Reuters, AFP — International Herald Tribune

Pearson Sells Stake In Elsevier for a Profit

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — The owner of Britain's Financial Times newspaper said Tuesday that it had sold its stake in the Dutch publisher Elsevier NV, profitably ending a trial marriage after more than two years.

Pearson PLC said it had sold its 22.5 percent stake, originally acquired in September 1988 in exchange for a chunk of its own shares, for £313 million ($597 million) to Goldman Sachs & Co., the Wall Street investment bank. The stake had cost £229 million.

Pearson reportedly sold the stake for about 75 guilders a share. Elsevier stock dropped 2.90 guilders to close at 74.50 in Amsterdam. Pearson shares closed at 749 pence, up 23 pence.

"Our relationship with Elsevier has been and remains an excellent one," said Pearson's chairman, Lord Blakenham. "Elsevier is a marvelous company, but it has not been possible to find a means of turning the engagement into the marriage we had hoped for."

Nick Ward, an analyst at the brokerage Smith New Court, said: "It was clear for a while that the intended alliance could not go through and the cross equity holdings were mainly a protection against a takeover."

Elsevier still holds an 8.8 percent stake in Pearson.

Kees de Kort, analyst at Barclays de Zoete Wedd in Amsterdam, agreed. "Pearson always knew it was more of a shotgun marriage. It didn't work out, except to keep away the Maxwells and Murdochs of this world," he said.

Pearson was under siege by Rupert Murdoch's News Corp., which at that time held a 20 percent stake in Pearson. Robert Maxwell held a small stake in Elsevier, which was nursing its bruises after losing a takeover battle for the Dutch specialized publisher Kluwer NV.

In 1988, Pearson said it wanted to publish a pan-European business newspaper with the Financial Times as flagship and local newspapers, like Elsevier's NRC Handelsblad in the Netherlands, as supporting local pillars.

But it proved difficult to combine Elsevier, which is active in the publishing and database business only, and the conglomerate Pearson, which owns the Financial Times, Madame Tussaud wax museums, the Lazard Brothers merchant bank and vineyards in France. *(Reuters, AFP)*

East Asia Bloc Plan Hits Opposition

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

BALI, Indonesia — A Malaysian proposal for an East Asian economic association is running into serious opposition, despite high-level assurances from Malaysia that it does not seek to confront the United States and the European Community with an exclusive regional trade bloc.

Lack of support from Indonesia, Japan, China, South Korea and Thailand will likely kill the Malaysian plan, Western and Asian officials say.

A senior U.S. diplomat cautioned Tuesday that the Malaysian proposal could fan disruptive economic rivalry between Japan and the United States.

Michael H. Armacost, the U.S. ambassador to Japan, also said that formation of the group would "diminish" the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation forum, a larger body that includes the United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand as well as East Asian nations.

He was speaking at the closing session of a three-day conference of more than 1,000 senior executives, bankers and businessmen.

Mr. Armacost said his comments had been approved by Washington following a sharp attack on the United States by Mahathir bin Mohamad, the Malaysian prime minister.

After the crushing defeat of Iraqi forces by the U.S.-led coalition, Mr. Mahathir said Washington was likely to exert enhanced political, diplomatic and military pressure on other nations in an attempt to solve its economic problems.

He told the conference Monday evening that an East Asian grouping should be formed to lobby for free trade and negotiate with "protectionist" blocs being formed by the European Community and the United States.

Mr. Armacost said the U.S.-Canada free-trade agreement had reduced obstacles to trade between the two countries "without creating a single new trade barrier for outsiders." He said the Asia Pacific region would remain the dominant trading area for the United States

Alusuisse Sees No Rebound as Net Falls 42%

Reuters

ZURICH — The Swiss aluminum and chemicals company Alusuisse-Lonza Holding AG reported Tuesday a 42.5 percent drop in its 1990 profit and said it did not expect any improvement this year.

Widespread recession, including the lowest aluminum prices for five years, and a weak dollar contributed to the slump. Group net profit was 268 million Swiss francs ($201 million), compared with 466 million in 1989.

"We don't expect there will be a substantial improvement in 1991," said Alusuisse's managing director, Theodor Tschopp, adding, "at best our results will turn out as in 1990."

The president, Pius Binkert, noted that Alusuisse's profit margin was still substantial. The dividend on registered shares increased to 17.50 francs per share from 15.

The company's managing board vice president, Hermann Haerri, said Alusuisse's new holding company had been deliberately conservative in allocating 250.8 million francs to writedowns.

Polygram's Earnings Rose 7% Last Year

Reuters

LONDON — Polygram NV, the largest record company outside the United States, reported Tuesday that its profit had risen 7 percent in 1990 to 357 million guilders ($206 million).

Polygram, 80 percent owned by Philips NV, said sales rose 28 percent to 5.25 billion guilders, boosted by the acquisition of Island Records in 1989 and A&M Records in January 1990. The Dutch company said it expected its 1991 results to be boosted by the release of new records from Dire Straits, U2, John Mellencamp and Chris de Burgh.

Jardine Fleming to Buy Stake in Taiwan Carmaker

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TAIPEI — Jardine Fleming Group Ltd., the Hong Kong-based investment concern, will invest almost $16 million to buy about 2 percent of China Motor Corp. of Taiwan, a Jardine Fleming subsidiary announced Tuesday.

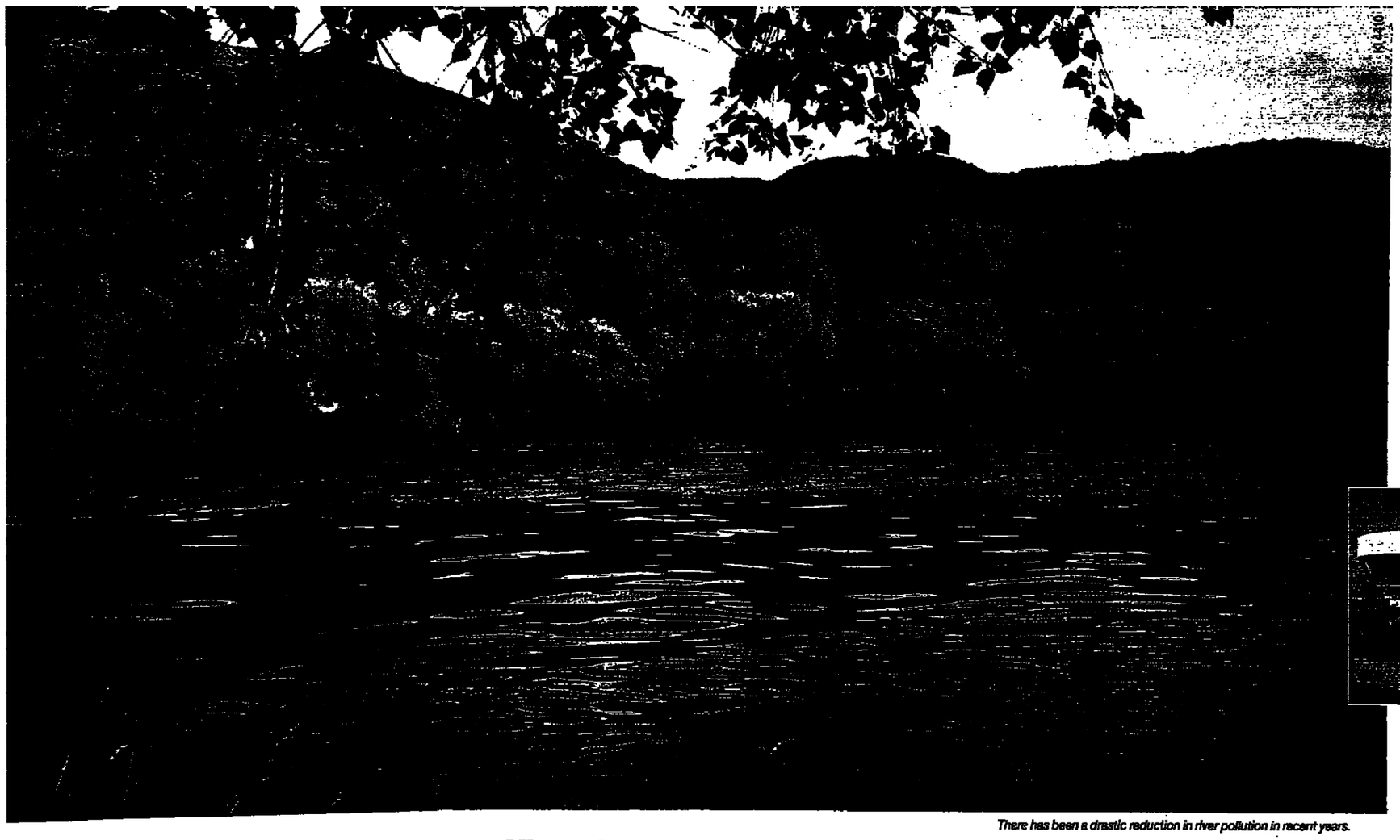
David Hsu, president of Jardine Fleming Taiwan Investment Ltd., noted that this was the company's first investment in Taiwan manufacturing.

Jardine this week became the first foreign concern to be given permission to invest directly in Taiwan stocks. The Securities and Exchange Commission has cleared it to invest up to $50 million.

Last year, Jardine Fleming set up a 1 billion Taiwan dollar ($37 million) joint securities firm with Yue Loong Motors Corp. and USI Far East Corp. Yue Loong is the parent of China Motor.

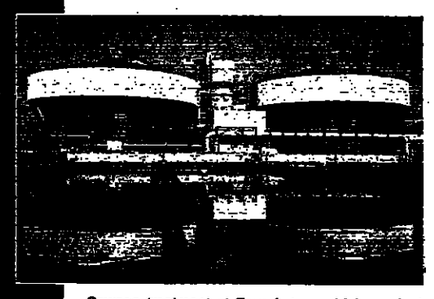
The new investment will be made through the purchase of China Motor shares from its shareholders, Mr. Hsu said. China Motor assembled 50,000 light trucks and vans last year. *(Reuters, AFP)*

Bayer: Expertise and responsibility.



There has been a drastic reduction in river pollution in recent years.

Despite increases in production, there's one figure at Bayer that continues to fall – the volume of effluents and the substances they contain, that leave our sewage treatment plants. Last year alone, for example, we succeeded in reducing so-called effluent cargoes by up to 29% in the case of cadmium; 24% in that of chrome, and 14% in lead. Yet because we started to reduce these substances at the beginning and not at the end of the last decade, comparisons with 1981 are even more striking. In overall terms, we managed throughout the eighties to dramatically minimise the effects of our effluents, by over 50%. The most impressive area of reduction was in heavy metals, where figures fell by between 54% and 93%. And we also made great strides towards eliminating organic substances in effluents, effecting a 60% drop.
But that's not all. These Bayer figures are on course for further improvement in the years to come.



Sewage treatment at Bayer's tower biology plant.

If you would like to receive more information, please write to: Bayer AG, Public Relations Department (KV), 5090 Leverkusen, West Germany.

Chemical production creates effluents. Our responsibility is to minimise the effect on nature.

Bayer

صكاك الرمل

NASDAQ

Tuesday's Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

AMEX

Tuesday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.

a — dividend also extra(s).
b — annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend.
c — liquidating dividend.
cld — called.
d — new yearly low.
e — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months.
g — dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax.
i — dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend.
j — dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting.
k — dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears.
n — new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading.
nd — next day delivery.
P/E — price-earnings ratio.
r — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend.
s — stock split. Dividend begins with date of split.
sls — sales.
t — dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.
u — new yearly high.
v — trading halted.
vi — in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.
wd — when distributed.
wi — when issued.
ww — with warrants.
x — ex-dividend or ex-rights.
xds — ex-distribution.
xw — without warrants.
y — ex-dividend and sales in full.
yld — yield.
z — sales in full.

SPORTS

Joe Dey, 'Great Friend' To Golf, Dies at Age 83

The Associated Press

LOCUST VALLEY, New York — Joseph C. Dey Jr., 83, who held two of the most prestigious administrative jobs in golf, has died after a long illness.

Dey was executive director of the U.S. Golf Association from 1934 to 1969 before becoming the first commissioner of the PGA Tour in 1969, a position he held until 1974. He was a member of the World Golf Hall of Fame and had received most of the awards, citations and honors the game can bestow.

"He was a great man, a great friend, a great friend to golf," Jack Nicklaus said Monday after Dey's death was announced. "We all loved him. We'll all miss him.

"His 40 years of devotion to the game," said Deane Beman, the tour commissioner, "proved to be instrumental in the popularity and success of golf."

Dey expanded and extended USGA events beyond the Eastern seaboard and guided the PGA Tour through its formative years.

He was instrumental in the codification of the Rules of Golf in 1951 and in the formation of the World Amateur Golf Council. In 1975 he became only the second American to serve as captain of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews in Scotland.

"I think he was responsible for the integrity and growth of golf and the gentlemanly way the game is perceived throughout the world," Nicklaus said. "His leadership at the USGA and as the first commissioner kept the integrity, dignity and honesty of golf at its highest.

"Every time I had a question or a problem relating to what was right in golf, I'd pick up the telephone and call Joe. I knew I'd always get the right answer, whether it was what I wanted to hear or not."

■ Howard Head Dies at 76

Howard Head, 76, who designed competition skis and later developed an oversized tennis racket that was greeted with derision but is now the standard among the pros, died Sunday in Baltimore of complications from quadruple heart-bypass surgery, The Associated Press reported.

In the 1940s, when his first visit to the slopes left him frustrated by "those clumsy, heavy wooden skis," Head developed an aluminum model used by medalists at the 1964 and 1968 Olympics.

After struggling with his tennis game in the 1970s, he came up with a wider and longer racket that, with four times the effective hitting surface of traditional rackets, had a more generous "sweet spot."

Navratilova Puts a Bump In Seles' Road to the Top

By Robin Finn
New York Times Service

PALM SPRINGS, California — Martina Navratilova, thrice beaten by Monica Seles in 1990, has pounced on the teenager, 6-2, 7-6 (8-6), and forced Seles to wait another week before the computer awards her the No. 1 ranking that has been in Steffi Graf's possession for 185 weeks.

"It's kind of like it's already happened," said Seles, 17, who appeared undismayed after Monday's rain-delayed final of the Virginia Slims of Palm Springs and cited a bagful of inappropriately strung rackets as much as Navratilova's cagey prowess as the cause of her defeat.

"I couldn't find the right racket with the right tension to hit deep balls," she said. "I used four rackets today. I kind of messed up on my stringing."

For her part, Navratilova, three victories short of equaling Chris Evert's record 157 titles, made sure she was not Seles's stepping stone to glory.

Navratilova's play was free of mistakes and laden with aggression. She jumped to a 4-0 lead in the first set, which lasted 23 minutes. Seles hit gingerly from the baseline and allowed Navratilova to take control at the net, her favorite launching pad for point-ending volleys.

The perfect touch Navratilova placed on her backhand drop volley at set point was emblematic of the mastery she showed through the match.

"By the time I got into the match, it was a little too late," said Seles, who made a partial recovery in the second set, in which they traded six consecutive service breaks before it went to the tiebreaker.

There, Navratilova held two match points: She used her *fifth ace to gain the first set point, lost it with an overexuberant* forehand but on the her second put an uncontested backhand slash across the net into an open court.

"I beat the player who will be No. 1 in a week," said Navratilova, eyebrows raised, as she contemplated her own chances of making another run at the top. "I think it's a very close race, and right now it's a toss-up."

Bob Galbraith/The Associated Press

Navratilova: "Right now it's a toss-up."

The Sweet Innocence of Youth

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — If managing a soccer team is Route 1 to high salaried stress, is it likely there remains a game out there that anyone might call child's play?

Johan Cruyff is recuperating in Barcelona after heart by-pass surgery at age 43. Kenny Dalglish is trying to unwind in Liverpool from the brink of a nervous breakdown at 39.

While they do so, a boy of 16, the remarkable goal scoring Ghanaian, Nii Odarty Lamptey, prepares for his debut on the European stage where Cruyff and Dalglish were introduced to fame, fortune and hypertension.

Lamptey seems to hit the net as naturally as some Africans run away with track records. Five times he has played for RSC Anderlecht, five times Belgian *league opponents have been unable to stop him.* He has scored in every game, and sometimes vital goals at that.

Rob Hughes

Maybe it is his youth. Maybe he just isn't aware of mental barriers that, with time and experience, tell the vast majority of players there is a norm and he is exceeding it.

But Belgium's league, full of pragmatists and hard men though it is, ranks some way behind the supercharged arena of European club soccer.

If Anderlecht throws the lad into its UEFA Cup quarterfinal Wednesday night, his time will come in the Italian forum of AS Roma, a pit of fanatical pressures which devours all but the bravest of men.

On the opposing side, Rudi Völler, the German striker, has taken years to acclimatize himself to Roman demands. He is having his best season, scoring an explosive amount of goals in the big games now that his rebuilt knees are at last standing up to the strain and his mentality has toughened up to Italy's ferocious demands.

But Völler is a man, a veteran of two World Cups. He is the players' representative on a FIFA commission looking into the future of soccer, which is interesting, given that Völler was suspended for getting himself sent off during the last World Cup.

Roma is also a den of iniquity. Dino Viola, the club's late president, was banished by UEFA for trying to bribe the referee of a European match. And two of the club's current players have been suspended for using drugs.

For sure, Völler could tell Lamptey a thing or two about his trade. But not, it appears, about the hardest thing of all, the knack of putting that round ball into a net that the game's authorities had begun to think was too small for world class performers.

Lamptey does it so instinctively that Anderlecht will not shelter him. It had waited long enough and impatiently enough for this wunderkind to reach the age of approval that it applied to use him in the UEFA Cup's earlier rounds despite a Belgian law prohibiting him from playing in the country's first division until his 16th birthday, Dec. 10.

UEFA wisely said no. It knew, as the world governing body FIFA knew, that Lamptey was a special talent. Reports out of Africa dubbed him, inevitably, the "new Pelé" even if he was too young to have seen the old one.

And though Ghana was eliminated in the first round of last year's under-16 world championship in Scotland, the official FIFA report stressed that "Lamptey was outstanding" and said that "his pace and skill created numerous opportunities which were not used by his teammates."

So discovering him was itself child's play. Extracting him from Ghana required, it seems, some skullduggery.

"I escaped at the border with Nigeria," Lamptey says. "But it was not easy because everybody in Ghana knew my face. Stephen Keshi was waiting for me and I escaped from Nigeria on false documents."

Keshi is another member of Anderlecht's league-of-nations squad. He came from Nigeria years ago to set standards for future émigrés, among them Anderlecht's present diminutive midfield lynchpin, the 21-year-old Zambian Charles Musonda.

Ironically, Keshi has recently fallen foul of Anderlecht's "iron man" Dutch coach, Aad de Mos, and may soon leave the club. This after being the go-between who smoothed Lamptey's passage to Brussels, a deal now made legal by a payment from Anderlecht of $50,000 to his former Ghanaian club, Young Corners.

Speaking for himself, Lamptey shows a grasp of soccer's age old vernacular. "When you are good enough," he asserts, "you are old enough."

I guess it is too late to wish Lamptey the teenaged innocence through which most of us blundered.

MERCENARIES though they become, some men of soccer never grow up. That, in essence, is what Raymond Goethals, the veteran coach, is telling a couple of his new charges at Olympique Marseille.

In the short time that Goethals, a Belgian, has taken over team affairs he has stemmed the losses and cut out the rift that emerged between Marseille's players and the German manager, Franz Beckenbauer.

But Goethals can be as authoritarian, indeed more so, than Kaiser Franz. He has effectively sacked two of Marseille's stars from the most important match in the club's history.

Last Friday, Goethals left the combative Jean Tigana and the French national team striker, Eric Cantona, on the substitutes' bench. Prima donna pride was hurt and they refused to sit there, whereupon Goethals promptly informed them they would not need passports this week, since neither would be on the plane taking the team to Wednesday's almighty European Club Champion's Cup quarterfinal match against AC Milan.

Goethals is a man of strong nerve, as he had to be to come back from a lifetime ban imposed when he was in charge of the Standard Liege team found guilty of fixing matches more than a decade ago. Not long ago, he was fired by Bordeaux but hired by Bernard Tapie when the gamble with Beckenbauer began coming apart at the seams.

And now that the hands-on Tapie is also banned, ostensibly for remarks made to referees, Goethals is showing who is boss in the Marseille dressing room. In daring to axe the experienced Tigana and the argumentative but often potent goal scorer Cantona, he enters San Siro two talents short.

He goes there to meet Milan's reigning European Champion team, which, with Ruud Gullit firing on all cylinders, on Sunday swamped Napoli, 4-1.

This contest is the crux of the business, rather than the game, that soccer has become. Tapie and Silvio Berlusconi, the Milan club's president, are among other things *the* major players in the satellite television stakes which increasingly rule the show.

They are winner-take-all entrepreneurs. Besides that, they have the bug that if you cannot play the best you must own the best. Child's play? Not at all, its for the crown jewels of European sport.

Rob Hughes is on the staff of the Sunday Times.

At Least 8 Boats in America's Cup Warm-up

The Associated Press

SAN DIEGO — At least eight high-technology sailboats representing six nations will compete in the first International America's Cup Class World Championships.

The competition, set for May 4-11 off San Diego, will be the first regatta featuring the 75-foot (22-meter) boats that were developed after the San Diego Yacht Club's catamaran defense in the 1988 America's Cup.

The Italian syndicate Il Moro di Venezia and the U.S. group America-3 each entered two boats. Team Dennis Conner of the United States and syndicates from France, Japan and New Zealand each entered one yacht for the warm-up for the 1992 America's Cup.

A Soviet syndicate delivered its unofficial entry, for an aluminum boat, as the list was being read at a news conference. That brought the number of participants to nine.

"We have permitted the Soviets to sail this boat as an unofficial entry in the world championship even though the class rules prohibit boats made of aluminum," said Tom Ehman, general manager of the America's Cup Organizing Committee.

The Soviet group, which was allowed to pay only half of the entry and late fee, will compete in the fleet-racing portion of the regatta but not in one-on-one match racing. It is the first Soviet syndicate to be involved in America's Cup racing.

Team Dennis Conner submitted a late entry and an additional $1,500 fee for its boat and proof of extenuating circumstances after missing Friday's midnight deadline.

Indications are that other teams may send late entries too, Ehman said. Regatta rules permit syndicates to rent a boat from another group in the competition and sail it.

"We were only counting on six entries, so we're excited to have nine boats committed to racing in the first competition for this new class," Ehman said.

Meanwhile, a request by America's Cup challengers that they be allowed to substitute a boat for the regatta's final was denied Monday by a trustees' committee, which also denied a request by the Italian syndicate to conduct a tank test outside of Italy.

Cup rules forbid tank testing outside a boat's country of origin if there are tanks in that country. There is such a facility in Rome, but the Il Moro di Venezia syndicate contends it is run by the government, which will not permit outside testing at the site.

The trustees' committee, comprising commodores from the last three yacht clubs to hold the Cup, cited the regatta's Deed of Gift in rejecting the substitution request.

The deed, which outlines America's Cup rules, requires challengers to specify 10 months before the regatta what boat they will use. Challengers in the 1992 America's Cup will present their boats in late December, said Ehman.

Defender and challenger trials begin in January off Point Loma, California. The America's Cup begins in May 1992.

8 Players From NFL Sent to WLAF Teams

The Associated Press

ORLANDO, Florida — Quarterback Mike Elkins of the Kansas City Chiefs was one of eight National Football League players assigned to World League of American *Football teams in Monday's* enhancement allocation draft.

The WLAF previously drafted 650 U.S. players and 40 international players.

Elkins was taken first by Sacramento.

Kicker Teddy Garcia of the Houston Oilers was selected by San Antonio and tight end Zeph Lee of the Los Angeles Raiders was taken by London, then Houston running back Doug Lloyd was selected by the New Jersey Knights.

Cornerback Calvin Nicholson of the New Orleans Saints was taken by Raleigh-Durham and offensive lineman Bobby Sign of the Saints was selected by Barcelona. Kansas City linebacker Tracy Simien was drafted by Montreal, and safety Marcus Wilson of the Raiders was drafted by Frankfurt.

BOOKS

FREDERICK DOUGLASS

By William S. McFeely. Illustrated. 465 pages. $24.95. W. W. Norton & Co., 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10110.

Reviewed by Herbert Mitgang

WILLIAM S. McFeely's biography of Frederick Douglass succeeds in humanizing one of the most influential blacks of the 19th century by revealing his shortcomings as well as his achievements.

After all that has been written about Douglass, including some myth-making by Douglass himself in three autobiographies, McFeely's "Frederick Douglass" has a freshness of fact and boldness of interpretation that is admirable.

More than their predecessors, modern American biographers tend to probe the personal lives of their subjects by deeper research into their backgrounds, often retracing their footsteps and bringing new information to the surface. This is what McFeely does so well here as he tracks Douglass all over the country and abroad. While offering a good deal of psychological speculation about Douglass, his interpretations seem rooted in solid evidence.

Slavery, color, racism and the struggle for equal rights all come together in the Douglass story, which he told and changed himself in three divergent autobiographies. Using generous excerpts, McFeely draws upon Douglass's "Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass" (1845), a declaration of freedom by a runaway slave that became a powerful anti-slavery tract.

As a mature writer in "My Bondage and My Freedom" (1855), Douglass gave his reflections on slavery a few years before the Civil War. "Life and Times of Frederick Douglass" (1881, revised 1892), while including his slavery days, reveals that Douglass relished his honors and smarted when they were denied.

McFeely fleshes out these lives with additional details about Douglass's origins in Maryland, the son of an illiterate mother and unknown white father; his escape from bondage, self-education with the help of his owner's wife, who broke the law by teaching him to read; how he turned himself into one of the greatest 19th century orators; his recognition as a role model by the leading white Abolitionists, yet his independence from them; his years as an influential newspaper editor in Rochester, New York, where he urged blacks to become politically active; his vision in realizing the need for blacks to serve in the Union ranks to strengthen their argument for equality; his second marriage to a white woman and close relationships with several other white women.

One of the great virtues of McFeely's biography is that he relates Douglass's life and concerns to continuing 20th century attitudes and problems faced by blacks in the United States. McFeely writes:

"His light skin and aristocratic mien have long suggested the same distancing from color of which much of the upper-class black community in America is accused.

"What has been missed has been Douglass's struggle to bridge that distance with his intellect, with an unswerving commitment to human dignity and equality. More than some of us with a different sense of society would have preferred, he sought to draw his people over to his side of the span instead of crossing back and engaging them in their own world."

McFeely's "Frederick Douglass" should now join Benjamin Quarles's outstanding 1948 biography, also titled "Frederick Douglass," as a fundamental source on the life and times of the former slave who turned himself into a heroic symbol of freedom.

Herbert Mitgang is on the staff of The New York Times.

BEST SELLERS

The New York Times

This list is based on reports from more than 2,000 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

FICTION

This Week		Last Week	Weeks on List
1	HEARTBEAT, by Danielle Steel	1	2
2	COLD FIRE, by Dean R. Koontz	2	6
3	FORGIVING, by LaVyrle Spencer	5	3
4	THE SECRET PILGRIM, by John le Carré	3	8
5	THE PLAINS OF PASSAGE, by Jean M. Auel	6	20
6	THE OLD CONTEMPTIBLES, by Martha Grimes	10	3
7	MAGIC HOUR, by Susan Isaacs	8	4
8	BATTLEGROUND, by W. E. B. Griffin	4	6
9	POSSESSION, by A.S. Byatt	7	11
10	THE FOURTH K, by Mario Puzo	9	8
11	CIRCLE OF FRIENDS, by Maeve Binchy	11	6
12	JURASSIC PARK, by Michael Chrichton		13
13	THE WITCHING HOUR, by Anne Rice	12	17
14	DAZZLE, by Judith Krantz	14	14
15	THE STORIES OF EVA LUNA, by Isabel Allende		1

NONFICTION

1	IRON JOHN, by Robert Bly	1	15
2	THE PRIZE, by Daniel Yergin	2	5
3	THE CIVIL WAR, by Geoffrey C. Ward with Ric Burns and Ken Burns	4	21
4	A LIFE ON THE ROAD, by Charles Kuralt	3	16
5	MILLIE'S BOOK, as dictated to Barbara Bush	7	23
6	PATRIMONY, by Philip Roth	6	6
7	YOU JUST DON'T UNDERSTAND, by Deborah Tannen	5	30
8	THE SPIRITUAL LIFE OF CHILDREN, by Robert Coles	8	7
9	AND THE SEA WILL TELL, by Vincent Bugliosi with Bruce B. Henderson	9	3
10	THE NEW RUSSIANS, by Hedrick Smith	11	7
11	BO KNOWS BO, by Bo Jackson and Dick Schaap	12	16
12	THE JAPAN THAT CAN SAY NO, by Shintaro Ishihara	13	3
13	MAKE ROOM FOR DANNY, by Danny Thomas with Bill Davidson	10	2
14	BREAKING BARRIERS, by Carl T. Rowan		1
15	ALL I REALLY NEED TO KNOW I LEARNED IN KINDERGARTEN, by Robert Fulghum	15	14

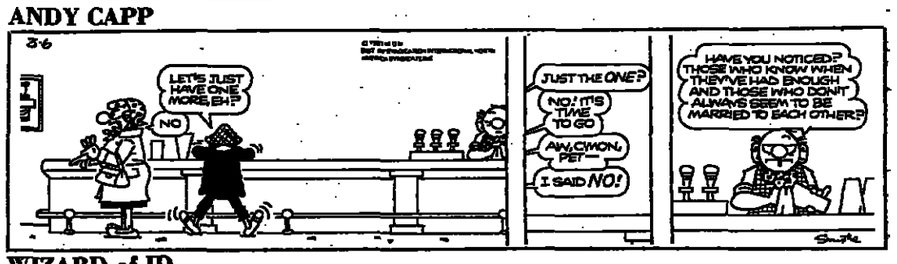
ADVICE, HOW-TO AND MISCELLANEOUS

1	FINANCIAL SELF-DEFENSE, by Charles J. Givens	1	13
2	HOMECOMING, by John Bradshaw	2	29
3	FIND WALDO NOW, by Martin Handford	3	13
4	WEALTH WITHOUT RISK, by Charles J. Givens		100
5	THE GREAT WALDO SEARCH, by Martin Handford	5	62

PEANUTS

BEETLE BAILEY

ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN

DOONESBURY

BLONDIE

DENNIS THE MENACE

JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TIFFY

NOOHR

RATTEP

LUSTYS

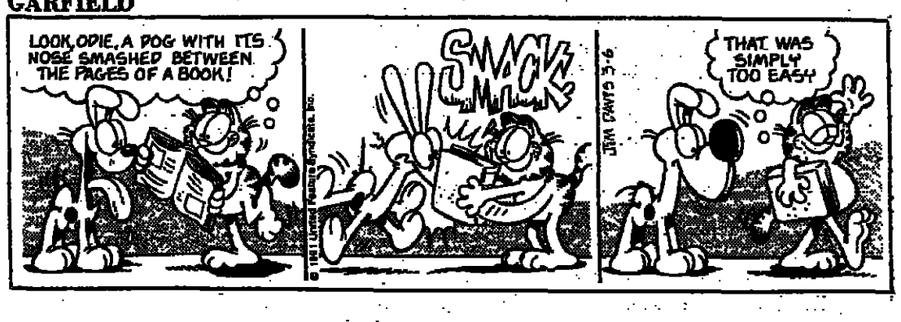
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: ( ) ( )

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: PEACE MAIZE JUNKET EIGHTY
Answer: A sweater lends sex appeal to some, while all it does for others is - - - MAKE THEM ITCH

GARFIELD



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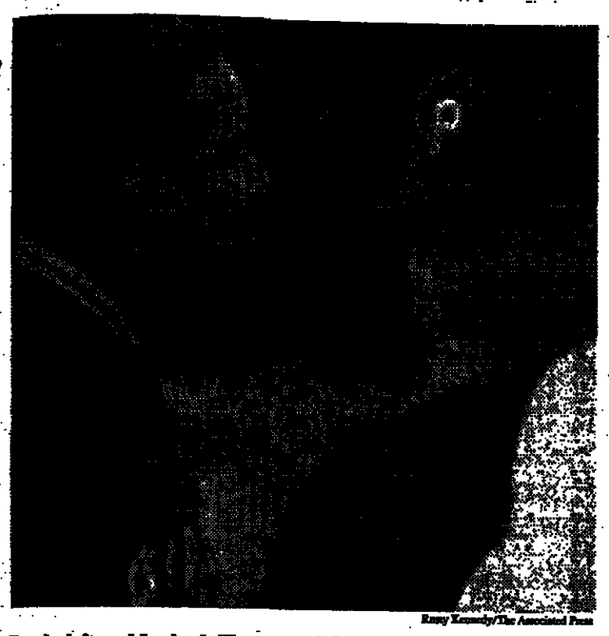
SPORTS



Reuter Kennedy/The Associated Press

Bonds, left, and Leyland: The curse of the rich got a spring airing.

The Main Event at the Pirates' Camp: Bonds vs. Leyland

The Associated Press

BRADENTON, Florida — Barry Bonds's unhappiness over his contract has boiled over into an obscenity-laced, on-field shouting match with the Pittsburgh Pirates' manager and coaches.

The expressed disgruntlement of the National League's most valuable player over his contract led to three outbursts in the first 45 minutes of the Pirates' workout here Monday and resulted in the manager, Jim Leyland, urging Bonds to "get the . . . out of here.

"I've kissed your . . . for three years and I'm not going to kiss it again!" Leyland said before reporters and dozens of startled fans.

Bonds said the incident began when team officials told him he could not have a friend take pictures of him at camp if he refused to allow other photographers to take his picture. Bonds said he had the "freedom of choice" to allow himself to be photographed by people of his designation.

"Just because I didn't want to talk to the media, and that was my choice, they said neither can your friend take pictures of you," Bonds said.

The first outburst took place after Bonds exchanged words with the publicist Jim Lachimia over photographers taking his picture. Several minutes later, as one of the team's instructors, Bill Virdon, shouted at Bonds taking a lax attitude during a routine fly-ball drill, Leyland raced over from an adjacent field and began yelling at his left fielder.

"One player's not going to run this club," Leyland said, his voice carrying over the four practice fields. "If you don't want to be here, get the hell out of here! Let's get the . . . show over with or go home!

"If guys don't want to be here, if guys aren't happy with their money, don't take it out on everybody else."

He became his angriest when Bonds refused to back down and seemed to question his authority. Leyland, neck veins distended, said: "I'm the manager of this team! That's who the . . . I am!"

Leyland, who has become increasingly upset with Bonds's sulking and lackadaisical attitude since reporting to spring training last week, added: "I don't give a damn what his problems are, he's not going to run this camp. He can just go home."

The incident was the most serious in the Pittsburgh camp since Leyland became manager in 1986. It apparently resulted from Bonds's second straight loss in salary arbitration — he will make $2.3 million instead of $3.25 million — and the club's refusal to offer him a multiyear contract worth $4 million-plus a season.

Bonds said he would not return to Pittsburgh for "$100 million" if the team did not sign him to a long*term deal.* He also vowed to "haunt the Pirates" if they allow him to become a free agent next year.

Bonds maintains a distant relationship with most teammates, except for Bobby Bonilla, but he has been unusually sullen and moody this spring. He has repeatedly cursed television cameramen for shooting his picture and had refused to talk to the press, claiming he been misquoted, misunderstood and quoted out of context.

Bonds said afterward he did not care if this incident further damaged his image. His attitude reportedly led to only mild interest when the Pirates entertained trade offers for him last winter.

"They've been saying for four years that I'm . . . and they can write anything they want to write," Bonds said. "I'm just going to play baseball."

Leyland, who is aware that his camp has been rife with contract dissent, possible free-agent defections and arbitration cases, later said the incident was "a family squabble that just boiled a bit" and might actually ease the tension.

Leyland himself has questioned ownership's commitment to re-signing its top players, *including Bonds,* Bonilla, Andy Van Slyke and Doug Drabek.

"This might have been the best thing that could happen," Leyland said. "It was probably just a matter of time before something happened. Sometimes the real issue at hand is ignited by something as minor as what happened, and I consider what happened to be minor.

"The tension is thick in camp, and I'm not going to subject us to every other team in the league sitting around licking their chops, thinking there's dissension in the Pirates' camp. Let's take care of our business and go on, because we're a pretty damn good team."

Bonds later said Leyland was defending one of his coaches, "and I can understand that."

The Pirates' general manager, Larry Doughty, was unhappy with the incident, but said disciplinary action was up to Leyland.

"The main thing is getting everybody in tune and trying to accomplish the same thing," Doughty said. "But sometimes the individual can't see the forest for the trees, and individual concerns become more important than the team's."

Leyland said he would not discipline Bonds because no club rules had been violated. "But I'm the manager of this team, and I've got to head off problems when I see them," he said. "When you're a manager and you've got 50-some people in camp, you've got to be careful. If you manage one player instead of the other 55, your butt will be managing a 7-Eleven store somewhere."

SIDELINES

WLAF's Monarchs Sign British Rugby's Hanley

LONDON (AP) — Ellery Hanley, 29, a bruising runner considered the best rugby league player in the world, has signed a contract with the London Monarchs of the new World League of American Football.

The Monarchs' general manager, Billy Hicks, said Hanley had signed a tryout contract after the move was cleared with Wigan, the English rugby league club for which Hanley stars.

If Hanley makes the Monarchs, he would sign a standard WLAF contract for $20,000, although bonuses can raise the most successful WLAF players' annual earnings to $100,000. And, if he makes the team, it would be a public relations coup that could help increase public support in a country ruled by soccer and rugby.

St. Andrews Is Selected For British Open in '95

ST. ANDREWS, Scotland (AP) — The Old Course at St. Andrews, golf's most famous course, has been selected as the site of the British Open in 1995, The Royal and Ancient Golf Club was announced Tuesday.

The British Open also was played at St. Andrews last year. This summer it will be played at Royal Birkdale Golf Club near Liverpool, and next year at Muirfield, Scotland.

McVie Again Becomes Coach of NHL Devils

EAST RUTHERFORD, New Jersey (NYT) — The New Jersey Devils of the National Hockey League, underachieving with a talented team, Monday replaced their coach, John Cunniff, with Tom McVie, the general manager and coach of their top minor league team.

McVie, who also took over for Billy MacMillan in November 1983, has also coached Washington and Winnipeg in the NHL.

For the Record

Yugoslav soccer officials said Tuesday that the March 27 European championship qualifier against Northern Ireland would be played in Belgrade rather than Skopje. *(Reuters)*

Mauro Galvano of Italy will defend his WBC light-heavyweight title against Juan Gimenez of Paraguay in Cagliari, Sardinia, on May 1, matchmakers said Tuesday. *(AP)*

Texas-El Paso's basketball coach, Don Haskins, and two former assistants, Norm Ellenberger and Greg Lackey, have been accused by the NCAA of improper recruiting. *(AP)*

The Liege-Rome-Liege automobile rally is to be resurrected next fall, but for vintage cars from 1931 to 1964, approximately the years the rally previously existed. *(AP)*

Japan Baseball Follows U.S. — to Arbitration

The Associated Press

TOKYO — Salary arbitration has arrived in Japan.

Hiromitsu Ochiai, the only three-time triple crown winner in the history of the country's major baseball leagues, hits like Jose Canseco and says he wants to be paid like Canseco. In fact, less than half as much would do.

Ochiai is the first Japanese player to go to salary arbitration and is asking for $2,007,000 a year from the Chunichi Dragons, who are said to be offering a record $1,690,000. No other Japanese player makes more than $1,540,000 per year. Canseco signed a five-year, $23.5 million deal with the Oakland Athletics.

(If you're counting in yen, Ochiai wants 270 million, the Dragons are offering 220 million.)

The 37-year-old slugger is already Japan's highest-paid homegrown player, having earned an estimated $1,380,000 last season.

Ochiai said he went to arbitration to narrow the gap between Japanese players and the two foreigners each team is allowed to have on its roster. He said that Warren Cromartie, who had played for the Montreal Expos, earned $2.3 million playing for the Tokyo Giants last year.

Cromartie has retired from Japanese baseball and his replacement, Phil Bradley, most recently of the Chicago White Sox, will make about $1.5 million.

"There are examples of pay differences between the United States and Japan in many occupations," said Japan's baseball commissioner, Ichiro Yoshikuni. "Comparing the two isn't appropriate."

After the arbitration committee's second meeting Monday, Yoshikuni said he hoped to announce a decision Friday.

"This will set a precedent, so we want to get it all down carefully on paper," he said.

The committee that decides the salary figure is made up of Yoshikuni and the heads of the Central and Pacific leagues. Even though the three hold management positions, Ochiai said he will accept the committee's decision. Then again, he really has no choice — league rules would force him to retire if he disagreed.

Ochiai won his first batting triple crown three years after making his pro debut with the Lotte Orions in 1979.

After winning his third in 1986, he was voted Japan's best pro athlete over the sumo wrestler Chiyonofuji, virtually a national hero, and was awarded a special citation by the prime minister.

In 1987, he was traded to the Dragons in a deal that made him the first Japanese player to make more than one million yen for a season. That same year, Randy Bass, who had played for the Texas Rangers, made about $30,000 more with the Hanshin Tigers.

Last year, Ochiai led the league with 34 home runs and 102 runs batted in.

Players on Japan's 12 pro teams generally earn about one-fourth as much as their major league counterparts in the United States, where more than 150 players sought arbitration this year.

Griffey Will Miss Only a Few Days

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TEMPE, Arizona — Outfielder Ken Griffey Sr., injured in a traffic accident, will miss just three to four days of practice, the manager of the Seattle Mariners, Jim Lefebre, says.

Griffey, whose son, Ken Griffey Jr., is the Mariners' star center fielder, suffered a strained lower back and neck when his car was struck from behind at a Phoenix intersection last weekend. He is 41 and has had back problems for several years.

In the New York Mets' camp, Dr. Richard Caspari confirmed Monday the earlier diagnosis that showed the presence of four bone spurs — three small and one large — in the left elbow of pitcher Frank Viola. James Parkes, the Mets' team physician, was to be in camp Tuesday and team officials along with Viola were to discuss the former Cy Young Award winner's options for treatment, including surgery. *(UPI, AP)*

George Widman/The Associated Press

Temple's Donald Hodge got a bad look at Penn State's 52-50 victory in the Atlantic 10. George Washington defeated St. Joseph's, 84-82, in overtime in the other semifinal.

For St. Peter's, a Place Among NCAA's 64 Is Heady Accomplishment

The Associated Press

For St. Peter's, the little college in Jersey City, New Jersey, it was a big first: It had gained a spot in the National Collegiate Athletic Association's tournament.

St. Peter's, with a 64-58 victory over Iona on Monday night in Albany, New York, won the Metro Atlantic Athletic Conference title and the automatic berth in the 64-*team national championship tournament* that comes with it.

"I am very proud of this team," said the Peacocks' coach, Ted Fiore. "We made it to the NCAAs. We made St. Peter's history and we have a chance to put them on the map."

St. Peter's was one of four teams Monday night to earn a spot in the NCAA tournament, which starts March 14. The others were South Alabama, which beat Old Dominion, *86-81, to win the Sun Belt* tournament; Richmond, which beat George Mason, 81-78, in the Colonial Athletic Association final; and Pepperdine, which beat St. Mary's of California, 71-68, in overtime to win the West Coast Conference.

The Peacocks (24-6) lived up to their reputation as a standout defensive team, holding their third straight opponent in the tournament to less than 60 points. There *was also an impressive individual* effort as Marvin Andrews held Iona's Sean Green to 10 points, 13.7 below his season average and 33 below what he had in Sunday night's semifinal against Siena.

"What this came down to was just a case of will and a case of true grit," Fiore said.

Green was 5 for 15 from the field, quite different from his 16-for-21 game against Siena and his *12-for-16 shooting that resulted in* 30 points the last time St. Peter's met Iona (17-12).

But the Peacocks didn't pull away until Antoine Allen made two free throws and Andrews broke away for a dunk to make it 62-54 with 25 seconds left.

"I can't put how disappointing it is on a scale of 1 to 100 because it's probably 110," said Iona's coach, Gary Brokaw.

Sun Belt: South Alabama (22-8) ended the upset string of seventh-seeded Old Dominion (14-18), which had beaten No. 2 seed Alabama-Birmingham and No. 3 seed South Florida to reach the championship game in its final year in the conference before leaving for the Colonial Athletic Association.

The Jaguars, the regular-season champions and hosts of the tournament in Mobile, Alabama, took the lead for good at 75-72 with 2:43 to go on Derek Turner's three-point shot.

Old Dominion's center, Chris Gatling, the tournament's most valuable player, was held to 10 points after averaging 26 for the first two games.

Colonial Athletic Association: The Spiders (21-9) earned their second straight NCAA berth and fifth in eight years with the homecourt victory behind the 26 points and 11 rebounds of Jim Shields. Fourth-seeded George Mason (14-16) lost to Richmond for the 11th time in their last 12 meetings.

West Coast Conference: Pepperdine won its first conference title

COLLEGE BASKETBALL

and first NCAA bid since 1986 despite having just eight players from midway through the first half. Geoff Lear scored four of his 32 points in the overtime in Santa Clara, California.

Elsewhere: Ronnie Schmitz scored a school-record 51 points and Tony Dumas got 40 as Missouri-Kansas City (5-14) set a team scoring record in a 128-119 victory over U.S. International in San Diego.

The Gulls, who lost 22 of their last 23 games to finish 2-26, were led once again by the nation's leading scorer Kevin Bradshaw, who finished with 43 points and a 37.6-average. The game may have been the last for U.S. International, which has declared bankruptcy.

LSU's O'Neal Has Fracture

The Associated Press

BATON ROUGE, Louisiana — Shaquille O'Neal, Louisiana State's 7-foot, 1-inch (2.14-meter) sophomore center and the top rebounder in U.S. college basketball, has a hairline fracture of his left leg and will not play in the Southeastern Conference tournament this weekend.

O'Neal may be able to play in the National Collegiate Athletic Association tournament that begins March 14, LSU's coach, Dale Brown, said Monday night.

J. Thomas Kilroy, the team physician, examined O'Neal earlier Monday and found the fracture.

O'Neal hurt his leg on Feb. 27 in a game against Florida, but played the final few minutes with a noticeable limp and sat out the regular-season finale Saturday at Mississippi State.

"We examined the area and it was tender below the knee joint on the fibula head," Kilroy said. "We later did a bone scan of the area and, sure enough, it was a hairline fracture of the fibula head."

O'Neal is averaging 27.7 points, 14.6 rebounds and five blocked shots a game.

The 16th-ranked Tigers, 20-8 overall and seeded second in the SEC tournament, will face seventh-seeded Auburn (12-15) Friday in Nashville, Tennessee.

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE	W	L	Pct	GB
Atlantic Division				
Boston	43	16	.729	—
Philadelphia	32	25	.561	10
New York	27	31	.466	15½
Washington	22	34	.379	20½
New Jersey	19	39	.328	23½
Miami	18	39	.316	24
Central Division				
Chicago	41	15	.732	—
Detroit	38	22	.633	5
Milwaukee	34	23	.610	6½
Atlanta	33	25	.569	9
Indiana	27	31	.466	15
Cleveland	28	32	.351	21½
Charlotte	17	41	.293	25

WESTERN CONFERENCE	W	L	Pct	GB
Midwest Division				
Utah	39	15	.684	—
San Antonio	36	19	.655	2
Houston	33	24	.579	6
Dallas	22	35	.386	17
Orlando	19	39	.328	20½
Minnesota	18	38	.321	20½
Denver	16	40	.286	22½
Pacific Division				
Portland	45	14	.763	—
L.A. Lakers	42	16	.724	2½
Phoenix	36	19	.667	6
Golden State	30	27	.526	14
Seattle	29	28	.509	15
L.A. Clippers	29	37	.351	24
Sacramento	15	41	.268	28½

MONDAY'S RESULTS

Indiana 21 31 25 24—101
Boston 37 31 28 29—126
Miller 8-15 4-4 22, Schrempf 5-10 10-13 20; Bird 11-18 3-3 28, Brown 10-13 2-2 22. Rebounds: Indiana 37 (Schrempf 8), Boston 54 (Parish 11). Assists: Indiana 25 (Fleming 7), Boston 29 (Bird 10).

Phoenix 25 33 31 27—116
Charlotte 23 24 18 28— 93
Majerle 8-13 5-5 21, Ceballos 8-17 4-5 20; Gill 5-11 4-4 14, Gattison 4-6 4-7 12. Grnkski 5-10 2-2 12. Rebounds: Phoenix 63 (Newman 5-9 2-2 12. Rebounds: Phoenix 63 (McDaniel, Ceballos 7), Charlotte 46 (Reid 7). Assists: Phoenix 29 (Johnson 10), Charlotte 21 (Rogers 6).

Utah 21 27 33 25—106
Orlando 18 19 28 22— 87
K. Malone 13-21 4-4 30, J.Malone 8-12 4-4 20; Scott 11-22 6-6 28, Smith 5-10 1-2 11. Rebounds: Utah 59 (Eaton 13), Orlando 42 (Ellis 10). Assists: Utah 29 (Stockton 17), Orlando 21 (Ellis 8).

New Jersey 22 26 33 21—102
Dallas 23 30 18 31—102
Coleman 10-23 4-4 24, Blaylock 8-12 5-5 21; Blackmon 6-15 9-10 21, Hooper 6-13 9-10 21. Rebounds: New Jersey 59 (Coleman 12), Dallas 58 (Donaldson 10). Assists: New Jersey 25 (Blaylock 7), Dallas 19 (Blackmon 7).

Seattle 23 26 26 26—101
Golden State 23 24 27 23— 97
Threatt 8-15 8-8 24, Johnson 6-17 10-10 22; Richmond 13-27 6-8 36, Mullin 8-20 8-9 24. Rebounds: Seattle 55 (Benjamin 11), Golden State 57 (Hill 11). Assists: Seattle 24 (Payton 10), Golden State 19 (Hardaway 7).

Major College Scores

Miami, Fla. 87, Fla. International 65
Missouri 84, Notre Dame 54
Toledo 109, Chicago St. 89
Wis.-Milwaukee 99, Nicholls St. 72

TOURNAMENTS
ATLANTIC 10 CONFERENCE
Semifinals
George Washington 84, St. Joseph's 82, OT
Penn St. 52, Temple 50
Colonial Athletic Association Championship
Richmond 81, George Mason 78
METRO ATLANTIC ATH. CONFERENCE Championship
St. Peter's 64, Iona 58
MID-CONTINENT CONFERENCE Semifinals
N. Illinois 74, N. Iowa 63, OT
SUN BELT CONFERENCE Championship
South Alabama 86, Old Dominion 81

HOCKEY

NHL Standings

WALES CONFERENCE	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Patrick Division						
N.Y. Rangers	34	22	12	80	259	222
Philadelphia	31	28	9	71	225	215
Pittsburgh	32	30	4	68	281	257
New Jersey	28	28	11	67	224	221
Washington	29	32	5	63	211	228
N.Y. Islanders	21	37	9	51	199	247
Adams Division						
x-Boston	36	21	8	80	232	222
x-Montreal	34	26	8	76	233	210
x-Buffalo	25	25	14	64	233	226
x-Hartford	27	30	9	63	203	226
Quebec	12	42	12	36	187	299

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Norris Division						
x-St. Louis	39	18	9	87	264	210
x-Chicago	40	21	6	86	229	173
Detroit	28	32	8	64	235	254
Minnesota	21	33	13	55	207	227
Toronto	18	41	8	44	201	279
Smythe Division						
x-Los Angeles	37	20	7	81	284	209
x-Calgary	36	22	7	83	285	233
Edmonton	30	31	5	65	223	220
Winnipeg	23	35	11	57	220	248
Vancouver	24	38	7	55	207	273

x-clinched playoff berth

MONDAY'S RESULTS

Philadelphia 1 1 0—2
N.Y. Rangers 3 2 1—6
Sutter (17), Lacombe (7); Patrick (9), Doroshuk 2 (20), Kisio (13); Turcotte (28), Mullen (18). Shots on goal: Philadelphia (on Richter) 9-6-9—24. New York (on Wregget, Hrudey) 12-9-12-33.

Montreal 0 1 1 0—2
Calgary 0 2 0 1—3
Richer (22), Savard (24); Macoun (24), Otto (17), Nilsson (4). Shots on goal: Montreal (on Vernon) 9-7-5-0—21. Calgary (on Ray) 16-15-7-1—39.

CRICKET

THIRD TEST
New Zealand vs. Sri Lanka, Final Day
Tuesday, in Auckland, New Zealand
Sri Lanka 1st Innings: 380
New Zealand 1st Innings: 317
Sri Lanka 2nd Innings: 319
New Zealand 2nd Innings: 261-5
Match and series were drawn

TRANSACTIONS

BASEBALL
American League
BALTIMORE—Agreed to terms with Sam Horn and Juan Bell, infielders, on one-year contracts.
MILWAUKEE—Renewed contract of George Canale, first baseman.
SEATTLE—Agreed to terms with Erik Hanson, Brian Holman, Randy Johnson and Keith Comstock, pitchers; Greg Briley and Jay Buhner, outfielders, and Tino Martinez, first baseman, on one-year contracts. Re*newed contract of Mike Schooler, pitcher.*
TEXAS—Agreed to terms with Jack Daugherty and Jeff Huson, infielders, on one-year contracts. Renewed contracts of Kevin Brown and Kenny Rogers, pitchers, and Chad Kreuter, catcher.

National League
CHICAGO—Renewed contracts of Jerome Walton, outfielder, and Lance Dickson, pitcher. Agreed to terms with Mike Harkey and Jeff Pico, pitchers; Doug Dascenzo and Dwight Smith, outfielders; Joe Girardi and Hector Villanueva, catchers, and Jose Vizcaino, shortstop, on one-year contracts.
CINCINNATI—Agreed to terms with Scott Scudder, pitcher, and Terry Lee, first baseman, on one-year contracts. Renewed con*tracts of Joe Oliver, catcher; Jack Armstrong* and Tim Layana, pitchers, and Hal Morris, first baseman.
HOUSTON—Agreed to terms with Steve Finley, outfielder, on one-year contract.
PHILADELPHIA—Agreed to terms with Pat Combs and Bob Scanlan, pitchers, and Ron Jones, outfielder, on one-year contracts.
PITTSBURGH—Agreed to terms with Rick Reed, pitcher, and Jeff King, third baseman, on one-year contracts.
SAN FRANCISCO—Agreed to terms with Jeff Brantley, pitcher, on one-year contract.

BASKETBALL
National Basketball Association
NBA—Fined Darrell Walker, Washington guard, $4,500, and Dale Ellis, Milwaukee guard, $2,000 for incident following March 1 game.
BOSTON—Re-signed Charles Smith, guard, to 10-day contract. Put Dave Popson, forward, on injured list.
L.A. CLIPPERS—Waived Joy Edwards, guard.
SAN ANTONIO—Received league permission to sign David Wingate, guard.

FOOTBALL
National Football League
ATLANTA—Named Robert April special teams-tight ends coach.
CLEVELAND—Named Jerry Simmons strength and conditioning coach.
L.A. RAMS—Signed David Lang, running back.
PHOENIX—Named Carl Hairston scout.
SAN DIEGO—*Signed Mark May, offensive* lineman.

HOCKEY
National Hockey League
BOSTON—Sent Allen Pedersen, defenseman, to Maine, American Hockey League.
HARTFORD—Sent Chris Tancill, right wing; James Black, center; and Jerrous Bozo, defenseman, to Springfield, American Hockey League.
L.A. KINGS—Assigned Jeff Rohlicek, winger, and Stephane Richer, defenseman, from Phoenix, International Hockey League to New Haven, American Hockey League.
PITTSBURGH—Traded John Cullen, center; Jeff Parker, right wing; and Zarley Zalapski, defenseman to Hartford for Ron Francis, center; *Grant Jennings and Ulf* Samuelsson, defensemen.
QUEBEC—Traded Claude Loiselle, center, to Calgary for Bryan Deasley, left wing.
ST. LOUIS—Sent Alain Raymond, goaltender, to Peoria, International Hockey League.
VANCOUVER—Signed Doug Lidster, defenseman, to multiyear contract.
WASHINGTON—Called up Jeff Greenlaw, right wing, from Baltimore, American Hockey League.

COLLEGE
ALABAMA—Named Jeff Rouzie linebacker coach.
CLARK—Raymond Williams, athletic director, and Robert Pritchett, men's basketball coach, resigned.
FULLERTON STATE—Named Stephen DiTolla acting athletic director.
HOFSTRA—Named

SOCCER

ENGLISH FA CUP
Fifth Round Replay
Nottingham Forest 3, Southampton 1

TENNIS

VIRGINIA SLIMS TOURNAMENT
In Palm Springs, California
Final
Martina Navratilova (3), U.S., def. Monica Seles (1), Yugoslavia, 6-2, 7-6 (8-6).

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POSTCARD

Trompe l'Oeil Madeleine

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

PARIS — Even those who already consider Paris something of a stage set are doing a double take in front of the Church of the Madeleine these days. While being cleaned and repaired, the building has been covered by a huge canvas painted to depict the very facade that is hidden.

From nearby, thick brush strokes give it the appearance of an abstract painting. But from afar, the 19th century church seems both reassuringly familiar and strangely unreal, much brighter and rosier than the original, but also more magical as it glows in the winter sunshine.

Since it was installed in late December, the trompe l'oeil, created by a French artist, Catherine Feff, has won a following of its own: tourists who look on it as a new Paris attraction, and locals who have come to regard the Madeleine more as a subway station than as a church.

"At night, you can be fooled into thinking it's real," said a local worker.

A salesman in a boutique facing the 15,000-square-foot (1,400-square-meter) trompe l'oeil also approved, saying: "Personally, I love it. It's better than looking at scaffolding; it's almost better than the original. They should do this to every monument they restore."

Feff is understandably delighted by the response. She has been creating murals, frescos and trompe l'oeil works since 1986, but nowhere has she transformed the urban landscape more than at the Madeleine. "People ask me, 'Why don't you leave it that way?' which is nice of them," she said.

□

After the canvas makes way for the original in June, it will be stored, perhaps never to be seen again. "But the important thing about this transitory form of art," Feff said, "is that, for a while at least, it is very much alive."

It was in fact that champion of happenings, the Bulgarian-born artist Christo, who inspired Feff to leave her job as a magazine illustrator when he wrapped a sand-colored fabric around the Pont Neuf in Paris in 1985. "I thought, if he can find someone to pay for this, so can I," she recalled.

The city government was already sponsoring murals to brighten up "dead" walls in Paris, and the artist still creates murals for the city. But her painted canvases — accounting for half her work — are usually commissioned by companies constructing or renovating buildings. The city, though, must approve every design.

"You have to remember that people are very sensitive about what happens to Paris," Feff, 36, noted. "I'd like to be more humorous, more like the murals in the United States. But people are more solemn here. We have to be diplomatic."

More daring was her decision to approach her art as a business, risking the wrath of painter friends who considered her a sell-out to capitalism. "The bohemian tradition of the solitary artist dates back only to the last century," she said. "Before that, painters always worked on commission."

But she needed to form a company, she explained, because she alone could not do the work of translating a small "model" painting onto a huge canvas or wall — sometimes, as with the Madeleine, enlarging the image 500-fold. So she now has 20 young painters on her payroll to do that work.

With a turnover of $2 million last year, including $100,000 earned from the Madeleine, Feff's company now has a huge "portfolio" of completed works.

A few have been trompe l'oeil reproductions of facades, although one canvas was painted to look as if it had been peeled back to show the interior of the building.

Some have been simply decorative. When the Arc de Triomphe was being cleaned in 1988, for example, Feff draped it in nylon painted to resemble a huge French flag.

One of the artist's strangest creations was a huge old-fashioned wireless constructed for the Place de la Concorde last June to mark the 50th anniversary of General Charles de Gaulle's radio broadcast from London, just days after France was occupied by Nazi Germany, in which he promised to fight on. For one week, the "wireless" broadcast speeches by de Gaulle.

Now Feff is looking abroad.

She has worked in Switzerland and The Netherlands, and her eyes are fixed on the United States. "They're not doing huge outdoor painted canvases in the United States yet," she said. "That's my next ambition."

Russell Baker is on vacation.

Jury's Still Out On Lincoln Conspiracy

By Robert F. Howe
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Until a few weeks ago, Richard D. Mudd had pretty much given up hope that he would ever chase away the clouds of suspicion that have tarnished the family name since 1865, the year his grandfather was convicted of helping John Wilkes Booth assassinate Abraham Lincoln.

Richard Mudd, the 90-year-old grandson of Dr. Samuel Alexander Mudd, has persuaded a U.S. Army review board to reconsider the 126-year-old case, arguing that his grandfather, a physician, never participated in the plot and did nothing more than set the broken ankle of a disguised man he later learned was Booth.

"It's a unique case of a medical doctor being found guilty of setting a man's leg," said Mudd, of Saginaw, Michigan, who has dedicated much of his life to clearing Samuel Mudd's name. He said he hopes the review board will bring an end to decades of injustice by overturning his grandfather's conviction of conspiracy.

David Kinneer, of the Army Board for Correction of Military Records, said the board has on occasion reviewed decades-old cases, noting the restoration in 1987 of a Medal of Honor that had been stripped 70 years earlier from William (Buffalo Bill) Cody. But he noted that the Mudd case was brought before the board in the mid-1970s and was rejected.

Still, Kinneer added quickly, "I'm not sure we were correct when we did that. We're forever second-guessing ourselves." He said it will be weeks before the board, which is inundated with thousands of cases, determines whether to grant a full hearing on the Mudd petition.

Samuel Mudd, the subject of several books and two movies, already has received reprieves from important corners. President Andrew Johnson pardoned Mudd, reducing his life sentence to four years after the doctor became a hero of sorts by battling an outbreak of yellow fever in the Gulf of Mexico prison camp where he was sent.

Presidents Carter and Reagan wrote to Richard Mudd telling him they thought his grandfather was wrongly convicted. But they added that they were powerless to overturn the conviction.

Everyone agrees that after Booth shot Lincoln, he vaulted dramatically to the Ford's Theatre stage, breaking his ankle on the floorboards he once graced as a distinguished actor. Hours later, in the dead of night, Booth arrived at Mudd's farm seeking treatment.

Historians support Richard Mudd's claims that Samuel Mudd did not know Lincoln had been slain when Booth arrived.

But from there, Mudd and historians part ways.

"Dr. Mudd said he did not recognize Booth — Booth had a mustache and beard on, which he hadn't had" when the two men met previously, Richard Mudd said. Mudd added that his ancestor learned Lincoln had been shot the next day when he went to town, but returned to his farm and discovered that his disguised patient had vanished.

William Hanchett, author of "The Lincoln Murder Conspiracies," said Samuel Mudd knew his patient's identity from the start and allowed Booth to escape by waiting a day before reporting the assassin's appearance to the authorities.

James O. Hall, considered one of the most authoritative scholars of the Lincoln assassination, agrees that Mudd helped Booth escape. He added that Mudd, a Confederate sympathizer, was likely "involved on the edges" of a failed plot to capture Lincoln the year before the assassination.

But Hall shares his observations reluctantly, noting that his longtime acquaintance Richard Mudd "is a fine man who has spent a lifetime" defending his grandfather. Hall says Richard Mudd's dedication to his mission is as compelling as the historical and legal debate surrounding his grandfather.

Michael Laughlin for The Washington Post

Richard Mudd is fighting to clear his grandfather's name.

Richard J. Mudd, a Washington lawyer and Mudd's nephew, describes his uncle as "one of the most amazing men I've ever known. He's a monument. He played handball up into his 80s, he raised seven children, he retired from the Air Force as a full colonel, and he wrote the two-volume history of the Mudd family, which is probably one of the greatest genealogies ever written. The guy has led three lives."

The younger Richard Mudd also praised his uncle for shouldering the long and frustrating quest to redress the family tragedy. "What happened to Samuel Mudd had a deep effect on the whole family — it was a major tragedy," said Samuel Mudd's great-grandson. "It's affected the family to this day. Everybody tries to compensate in their own way for what happened."

The elder Richard Mudd said he did not learn about his grandfather's conviction until he was a teenager because his parents and grandmother refused to bring it up.

"My grandmother would never discuss it because she was so bitter against the government. And I don't think my father discussed it more than twice in his life, he was so angry," said Mudd, who was born a few years after his grandfather died. He added that his grandmother was "frightened to death" when her husband was imprisoned and she was left alone to run their farm.

Mudd said he first learned about his grandfather's fate when he discovered what appeared to be an unread history book in his parents' home. It told the life story of Samuel Mudd. When he read about how his grandfather had been sent to a prison island off the coast of Florida, chained and left for weeks in virtual isolation at the bottom of a pit, his mission became clear.

"I just simply could not let it drop," Mudd said. "I'd think if it was your grandfather, you'd do the same."

PEOPLE

A Terminator Humvee?

Arnold Schwarzenegger likes the Humvee and may even be driving one on the Santa Monica Freeway, which, the way traffic is there, might start a trend. The Humvee, the highly publicized tough jeep-like vehicle of the Gulf war, has, according to a spokesman for the manufacturer, caught Schwarzenegger's eye. **Craig MacNab**, of LTV Corp.'s AM General Division, which makes the combat car, said, "One of the reasons he's interested in the vehicle is he thinks it suits his image as tough and strong." The actor contacted the manufacturer after seeing the Humvee in Europe. AM General could not say if the actor planned to buy a Humvee of his own. The basic model costs the Pentagon about $28,000 and has a top speed of 65 miles (105 kilometers) an hour. There are no plans to produce the car for the public — not yet anyway.

□

In the understated manner that is expected from The New Yorker, the magazine announced in the current issue that its almost legendary movie critic **Pauline Kael**, 71, is retiring from writing her closely watched and quoted "Current Cinema" column. An editor's note at the bottom of film critic **Terrence Rafferty's** column reads: "We regret that Pauline Kael feels that it is time, after 24 years at the magazine, to retire from regular reviewing. She will, of course, go on writing for us. Terrence Rafferty will continue writing 'The Current Cinema.'"

□

Robert L. Bernstein, who headed Random House Inc. for 23 years before his abrupt departure 16 months ago, was named to be publisher-at-large and an adviser to the trade publishing division of John Wiley & Sons Inc. Bernstein, who helped build Random House into the world's largest publisher of general-interest books, will acquire and recommend books for Wiley's expanding trade list. Bernstein stepped down as chairman and president of Random House in November 1989.

□

Two **Stephen Sondheim** musicals and an adaptation of the children's book classic "The Wind in the Willows" lead this year's Laurence Olivier Award nominations honoring the best in London theater, opera, and dance during 1990. The Sondheim musicals, "Into the Woods" and "Sunday In the Park With George," received 12 nominations between them and are the only contenders for best new musical. Both productions have closed. "The Wind in the Willows," the Royal National Theatre's hit adaptation of the **Kenneth Grahame** tale, received six nominations, including best director (**Nicholas Hytner**) and two for best comedy performance (**Griff Rhys Jones** and **Richard Briers**).

□

Queen Elizabeth II was bitten when she attempted to break up a fight among her pack of pet dogs at Windsor Castle, Buckingham Palace said Tuesday. During a walk over the weekend, several of the queen's nine corgis began fighting. The queen tried to restore order, and in the skirmish the skin on the knuckle of her left hand was broken, requiring three stitches, a spokeswoman at Buckingham Palace said. Hearing the noise of the dogfight, staff members rushed to help the queen, the spokeswoman said. The queen mother's chauffeur, who also came to the rescue, was bitten.

□

The British novelist **Sir Kingsley Amis** has triggered an outcry with the publication of his memoirs in which he lambasts members of the British establishment. The 69-year-old acclaimed author of the satirical "Lucky Jim" and other novels recalls his encounters with leading politicians and literary figures with undisguised malice. The Conservative politician **Enoch Powell** is described as looking "definitely but mildly barmy when looking straight ahead. It is when he moves the pupils of his eyes into their corners that he looks, to me, physically dangerous." The poet **Dylan Thomas** was "an outstandingly unpleasant man, one who cheated and stole from his friends."

□

Alfred Hitchcock scholars will want to check out the new exhibit at Universal Studios in Los Angeles that shows just how **Anthony Perkins** killed **Janet Leigh** in the shower scene of "Psycho." The exhibit will feature a film in which Perkins discusses how Hitchcock shot the scene using 30 cameras. Universal has also a film in which **Jimmy Stewart** talks about Hitchcock's techniques in "Rear Window," "Vertigo" and "Rope."

TODAY'S

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